Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

TOWSON NURSERIES INC.

TOWSON
NURSERIES
INC

"He must have an artist's eye for color and form,

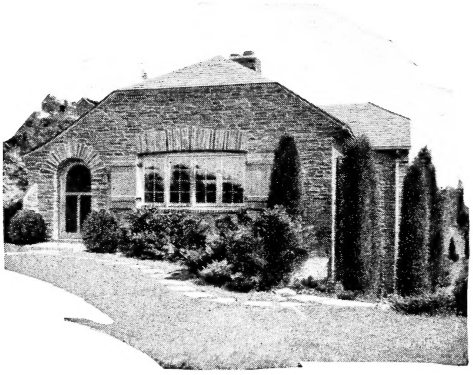
who can arrange a hundred flowers . . tastefully."

. . Beecher

TOWSON

Baltimore County

MARYLAND

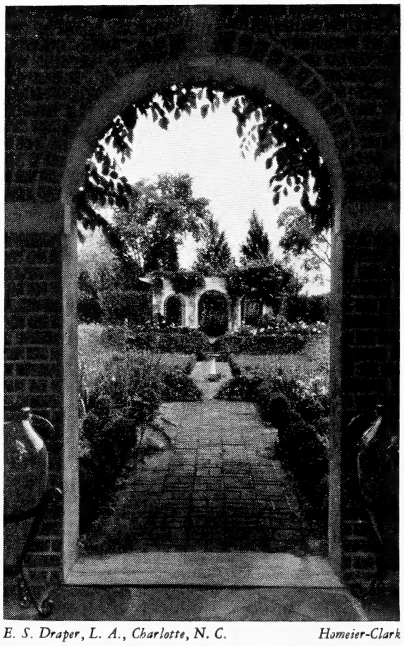


Office of TOWSON NURSERIES, INC. *York Road and Hillside Ave.*
TOWSON, MARYLAND

Copyright 1938 TOWSON NURSERIES, INC.

Contents

Introduction	5
Invitation	5
Location	6
Evergreen Trees	7
Evergreen Shrubs	27
Deciduous Trees	47
Deciduous Shrubs	69
Vines and Trailers	85
Fruits	88
Roses	94
Perennials	94
Flowering Bulbs	95
Water Garden	97
Rock Garden	98
Pottery	99
Planting Suggestions	100
Fertilizer and Seeds	104
Our Complete Service	105
A Word in Conclusion	106
Index of Botanical and Popular Names	109



E. S. Draper, L. A., Charlotte, N. C. *Homeier-Clark*

Anticipate in the vista of your imagination a bit of the joy of summer's loveliness and its gardening pleasures!

INTRODUCTION

BOOK, which deals with the beauties of nature—with trees, shrubs, and flowers—cannot be considered as a mere catalogue. For in addition to descriptions, you will find in this book useful information pertaining to practically every beautifying growth adaptable to home landscapes. It is a veritable storehouse of suggestions for making your grounds more pleasing and charming. Therefore, it is neither desirable nor possible to treat such a subject with the cold attitude of science alone.

With these thoughts in mind the book has been reserved for those whom we hope will value it and request a copy. To free it from the usual maze of confusing figures, for quick reference and as a convenience, all prices from single items to large quantities of assorted plants, are included in our price-list attached to the final page.

An Invitation

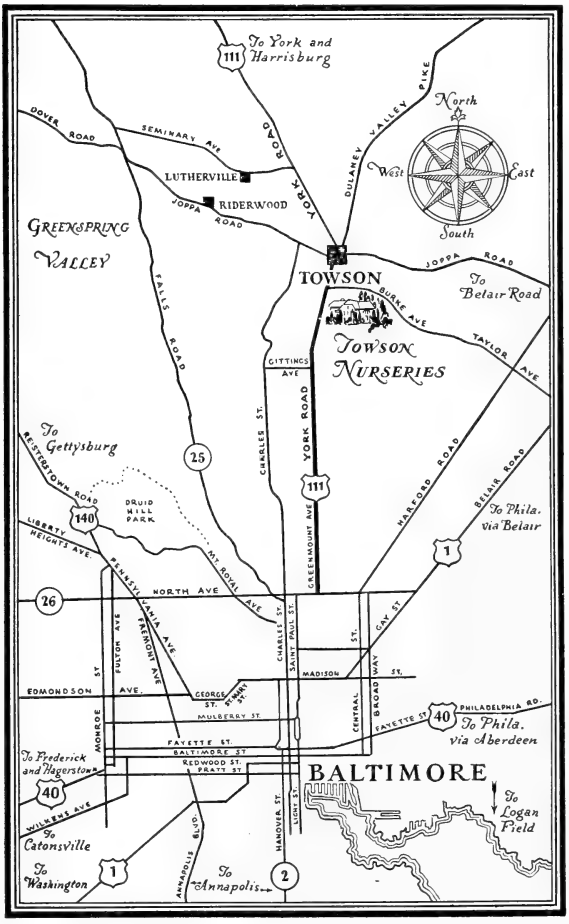
To lovers of beauty we extend a hearty invitation to visit Towson Nurseries. Our nurseries and gardens are lovely at all seasons of the year, but especially in Spring and Fall. Beginning in the Springtime with the flowering bulbs and becoming increasingly beautiful during April, May and June, the colorful display of blossoms reaches a climax during the latter part of May when the Azaleas attain full bloom and Rhododendrons are just coming in. This gorgeous display is a mecca for flower lovers from all parts of the Eastern United States. In the Autumn the warm reds and browns as the foliage changes color and the myriads of berry-bearing shrubs laden with their vari-colored fruits attract hundreds of birds as they linger at Towson on their southern migration. We will gladly conduct you personally through the many acres, pointing out along the way rare plants suitable for unusual landscape arrangements.

How to Reach Towson Nurseries

. . . by Motor or Trolley

From Baltimore and points south proceed north on Charles Street through city to Gittings Avenue. Turn right, proceed through Cedarcroft to York Road (end of Gittings Avenue). Turn left on York Road, proceed north about two miles to our office.

From York, Harrisburg, Belair, Philadelphia and points north, proceed to Towson, the county seat of Baltimore County, Maryland; then drive one-half mile south on the York Road, the main thoroughfare through Towson.



BY STREET CAR

Take Towson Trolley, cars number 8, direct to our office and nurseries.

EVERGREEN TREES

FROM a practical and pictorial standpoint no group of plants supply the garden-maker with such variety as the evergreen trees. Gracefully and willingly they adapt themselves to almost any situation. They have been effectively used to frame numberless garden pictures. They form perfect screens for blocking out unsightly views and they are without equal when used near the home as bulwarks against storms and the fierce winds of winter. Their permanent green outlines give formal touches to the garden in tapering spires and living columns, or they can supply the naturalistic planting with graceful form and softening texture. There are those among them whose massive straight-shafted heads pierce the sky, and those that are as bright carpets with their irregular sprawling forms clinging closely to the earth. From all parts of the world they come to us, from the loftiest mountain crags and the deepest valleys. Use them generously to lend the softening touch to the new home and reconcile it to the landscape. Employ them as hedges with their strong limbs locked to bar the intruder and furnish privacy; as a background for flowering plants to enhance the brilliance of their bloom, and to emphasize the height of the hilltop or the quiet coolness of the lowland.

Feel assured when you consider your evergreen planting that there are many for every purpose, and also feel satisfied that once they are planted they will repay you a hundredfold in rich beauty, shelter and satisfaction.

"I wish I could have a garden like that." If there is one remark we hear more than any other each spring, spoken with sincerity rather than envy, it is this. If regret is to be replaced with blossoms, tulips and spring blooming perennials must be planted in the fall.

ABIES · Fir

THE FIRS are among the best of trees for landscaping. There is an air of austerity and even rigid sternness about them which enhances, by contrast, the beauty and characteristics of other types of plants. Their glaucous foliage makes a perfect background for blooming plants and as windbreaks or shelters they present an impressive and military appearance. They are pyramidal and compact, with stiff resistant branches and leaves that reduce strong winds to a mere breeze.

ABIES balsamea ***(Balsam Fir).*** A slender, symmetrical native of eastern North America. Its leaves are lustrous, dark green above and paler beneath. Those who appreciate the fresh resinous odor of evergreen trees in the garden will welcome this Fir.

A. cephalonica ***(Greek Fir).*** In appearance is very similar to Abies nordmanniana. Narrow conical in outline with rigid, spreading, pointed branches and leaves dark, glossy green above and silvery beneath.

A. cephalonica apollinis ***(Apollo Fir).*** The same characteristics as the above with the exception of the foliage which is thicker, broader and less pointed.

A. chensiensis ***(Shensi Fir).*** Introduced into this country in 1907 by E. H. Wilson. Extremely hardy and grows slowly. The leaves are shining dark green above, grayish-green beneath. A very unusual tree.

A. concolor ***(White Fir).*** One of the best of the Firs. Very hardy, grows rapidly, withstands heat and drought. It is conical in shape with the lower branches sweeping the ground. Leaves are pale gray-green.

A. fraseri ***(Fraser Fir).*** A compact, pyramidal tree from the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. Foliage is dark green on the upper surface, light blue-green underneath. Very good as an accent plant or in the garden background.

A. homolepis ***(Nikko Fir).*** The leaves of this Japanese Fir are dark green above, silvery white beneath. The tree itself forms a fine, far-reaching pyramid, with branches densely laden with foliage. One of the best. Makes a wonderful specimen.

A. nobilis glauca ***(Blueleaf Noble Fir).*** This tree is rather open in growth. Foliage is silvery blue in color. Of slow growth and hardy, but should be protected until well established.

A. nordmanniana ***(Nordmann Fir).*** A beautiful tree narrow and conical in outline with rigid horizontal branches. The foliage, which is glossy green above and silvery beneath, is short and heavy, arranged evenly along the branches. Hardy, grows rapidly, develops into a towering specimen.

A. pectinata alba ***(Silver Fir).*** The dark green foliage is lustrous above and silvery white below. A native of the mountains of Central and Southern Europe.

A. pinsapo ***(Spanish Fir).*** This Fir has broad, sharp-pointed, light green foliage spreading from all sides of the stiff branches. Slow in growth, will do well in southern New England if planted in a sheltered position.

A. veitchi ***(Veitch Fir).*** A native of central Japan with leaves soft to the touch, dark green above and silver beneath. Extremely hardy. Rapid in growth. Thrives in most any soil.

CEDRUS · Cedar

THE CEDARS are beautiful, ornamental, evergreen trees, frequently attaining a height of 120 feet. They have wide spreading branches, very distinct in habit from most other evergreens. Their unusual foliage is borne in close clusters or tufts. Aside from their beauty they are very interesting from their historic and religious associations. In far-off India, many little temples on the mountain slopes nestle close to Deodar Cedars; to the natives who worship at these Mountain Shrines, they are sacred as "Trees of God." They believe the stately tops which point like Cathedral Spires to Heaven, speak to God, perhaps even carry forward their prayers, and the Cedar of Lebanon is one of the most prominent species named and famed for the grove on Mount Lebanon. The Atlas Cedar and the Blue Atlas Cedar from the Atlas Mountains of Algeria are very desirable and vigorous forms.

CEDRUS atlantica ***(Atlas Cedar).*** Matures into a beautiful, pyramidal specimen attaining a height of 120 feet. Foliage is bluish-green. Hardy as far north as New York.

C. atlantica glauca ***(Blue Atlas Cedar).*** This is one of the most beautiful exotic evergreens planted in the north Atlantic states. Its symmetry and delicate, silver blue needles make it a decidedly ornamental and handsome tree. A native of northern Africa, it does best in moist rich soil and is very hardy. An outstanding specimen.

Majestic specimen of Cedrus deodara

CEDRUS deodara *(Deodar Cedar)*. The pendulous branch tips of the Deodar are thickly set with long, dark, bluish-green needles; with increasing years the branches straighten and the tree becomes more stately and more beautiful. It grows to great size, frequently reaching one hundred feet in height.

C. libani *(Cedar of Lebanon)*. The foliage of this monarch of evergreens is dark green with a silvery tinge. Like the god trees of India, the Cedar of Lebanon also attains magnificent height. Because of its stateliness, it is invaluable for use on the boundary and as specimens on lawns of more than average size.

CEPHLOTAXUS drupacea *(Japanese Plum-Yew)*. A small bushy tree with wide spreading branches densely clothed with narrow dark green leaves. One of Japan's best contributions to our gardens.

C. fortunei *(Chinese Plum-Yew)*. The most graceful Plum-yew with slender, spreading branches, pendulous at the ends. The foliage is shining and dark green. Makes a very rich appearance.

C. harringtonia (pendunculata) *(Harrington Plum-Yew)*. Another worthy native of Japan with spreading, pendulous and rich, dark green foliage.

CHAMAECYPARIS (See Retinospora).

CRYPTOMERIA · Cryptomeria

THE CRYPTOMERIA is one of the most magnificent evergreens that has ever been introduced from the Orient. The name Cryptomeria is derived from the two Greek words, kryptos and meros, meaning hidden part.

The origin of the Cryptomeria will probably always be a question. It has never been found in its native state, but is to be found in abundance in the landscapes of Japan.

Only one species is known, namely Cryptomeria japonica. The best known variety of this species is Cryptomeria japonica lobbi, introduced in 1845 by William Lobb, from Buitenzory, Java. This evergreen, constantly growing in popularity, will be used more as time goes on. Its ease of cultivation and its hardiness, as well as its distinctive beauty, mark it as a tree worthy of any garden.

CRYPTOMERIA japonica dacrydioides *(Japanese Temple Cedar)*. A magnificent tree with closely set brownish leaves. Very unusual in growth and rare.

C. japonica lobbi *(Lobb Cryptomeria)*. This tree should be considered as a monarch of the evergreens. A pyramidal tree, of compact habit with dark green leaves, lovely the year round. Splendid winter effect of dark, bronze-tinted foliage. The beauty-loving Japanese use this stately evergreen for beautifying their temples.

Lobb Cryptomeria

CUPRESSUS · Cypress

THE CYPRESS are stately evergreen trees with a range of color from bright green to silvery blue. They make valuable specimens and form a colorful and charming background for smaller evergreen and deciduous plants. The following sorts are hardy in this vicinity and we place them high in the ranks of beautiful, serviceable, cultivated trees.

CUPRESSUS funebris *(Mourning Cypress).* Under favorable conditions it will grow to sixty feet. The foliage is light green and the branches are wide spreading, slightly drooping at the ends. An excellent specimen.

C. lawsoniana *(Lawson Cypress).* A tall, pyramidal, extremely formal type, having very distinctive silvery blue foliage. Useful for color variation.

C. lawsoniana lutea *(Golden Lawson Cypress).* Compact in habit, the young growth is a very clear yellow.

This springtime picture of Towson's Garden will be remembered by thousands of flower lovers. In the autumn radiant golds, browns, reds and a myriad of other warm colors contrast with the coolness of the evergreens and azure of the autumn sky.

ILEX · Holly

OF ALL the things made by man for his pleasure a garden has the least business ever to be ugly or barren. In it the finest plants may live in a happy, ever-changing state and one of the most acommodating and handsome of these plants is the Holly tree. It would be hard to exaggerate the value of this tree. Its uses are so varied and numerous that to even generalize would be difficult. It has been celebrated in poetry and folk lore for centuries and even those most disinterested in the beauties of nature know its story and are attracted by its handsome evergreen foliage and brilliant fruits. It always forms a good background, hedge, or specimen for the garden in summer, but it is in the dark, dreary days of the winter when deciduous plants are leafless, or have withered, that they are most treasured. It is then the bright red berries stand out in twinkling contrast to the rich foliage and give the tree a gay appearance and a cheery touch to the garden.

ILEX aquifolium *(English Holly).* The English Holly is one of the oldest of cultivated trees and the finest broad-leaved, berried evergreens grown in the gardens of the British Isles. Leaves are lustrous green and berries are scarlet. It withstands the smoke-laden atmosphere of towns and cities.

Ilex opaca
American Holly

The American Holly, with its glistening evergreen foliage and brilliant red berries is perfectly hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Hollies love a cool, well-drained, loamy soil, but some grow in quite swampy places. After they are established they do not seem to be particular about soil conditions as long as their roots receive moisture. The hollies at Towson Nurseries are unusually luxuriant. A visit to our holly plantation will be a revelation. Come and make your selection—sizes range from sturdy little plants to large striking specimens, and you can always find one with berries to please you.

JUNIPERUS · Juniper

IN SUMMER deciduous trees and shrubs are very lovely, but during the winter one envies the neighbor who has had the forethought to include in his garden planting a sufficient quantity of evergreens, especially the Junipers.

There is a type of Juniper to suit one's special purpose, whether it is a large formal planting or a small rock garden.

All Junipers thrive best in sandy and loamy, moderately moist soil, but will give excellent results even in dry, rocky, and gravelly ground. They prefer sunny, open situations. The

erect types are well adapted for use as hedges and for planting as shelter. In many parts of the country they are used extensively as windbreaks.

Junipers are without equal because of their beauty and ability to withstand the severest weather even in exposed situations on the seashore. They are found in every state in the Union and south to Mexico as well as throughout the ultratropical regions of the Northern Hemisphere.

JUNIPERUS chinensis *(Chinese Juniper)*. This Juniper is a native of eastern Asia. It is columnar in form with grayish green foliage. One of the finest of the evergreens.

J. chinensis albo-variegata *(Whiteleaf Chinese Juniper)*. Dwarf, dense, pyramidal. Foliage is scale-like and bluish-green except at the tips of the branchlets where it is creamy white. Useful and ornamental.

J. chinensis columnaris. *(Columnar Chinese Juniper)*. Narrow, pyramidal and formal in shape, with dense, needle-like, bluish-green foliage. Very ornamental.

J. chinensis femina *(Reeves Juniper)*. Slender spreading branches and scale-like foliage, bearing female flowers and fruit.

J. chinensis globosa *(Globe Chinese Juniper)*. A dwarf dense globose form with short thick branchlets clothed with bright green leaves.

J. chinensis neaboriensis *(Conical Chinese Juniper)*. Small tree of dense pyramidal habit clothed in attractive needle-like foliage.

J. chinensis sargenti *(Sargent Juniper)*. A low growing evergreen which does not exceed one foot in height and forms dense mats ten to twelve feet in diameter. The foliage is bluish green in color. Very useful in covering banks and slopes and is good in the rock garden. Highly recommended.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana
Pfitzer Juniper

Its foliage is gray-green, year 'round. The plume-like branches are unusually graceful. Pfitzer's Juniper is employed for foundation plantings as well as specimens and hedges. Used as a hedge it forms a distinctive boundary of great variety and beauty. It is tolerant of city conditions and thrives in sunlight or partial shade. Like all other varieties of Junipers, Pfitzer's thrives best in loamy, moderately moist soil, but grows well in rather dry, rocky or gravelly ground, preferring open, sunny to semi-sunny situations. There are many places where an evergreen of this type can be used.

Junipers, both pyramidal and spreading, form a setting for the flowering dogwood.

Armand R. Tibbetts, L.A.

JUNIPERUS communis *(Common Juniper).* The common Juniper is a stately, columnar tree with lance-shaped, prickly, gray-green foliage. This is a popular plant used frequently in formal gardens.

J. communis depressa *(Prostrate Juniper).* A low growing evergreen that spreads into mats twelve to fourteen feet in diameter. The foliage is silvery gray-green on the upper surface and lighter beneath. Has attractive dark purple berries. Very useful in a large rock garden.

J. communis depressa plumosa *(Purple Spreading Juniper).* Especially valuable in rock gardens and on slopes. In a massed border it forms an excellent frontage to a group of larger evergreens. As a specimen it will soon form a dense mat of blue-green foliage which turns an attractive purple in the fall.

J. communis hibernica *(Irish Juniper).* No better plant can be found than the Irish Juniper for positions where space is at a premium and regularity and neatness are desired. It is a strict, narrow, columnar form with upright branches and bluish-green lance-like leaves.

J. communis oblonga pendula *(Weeping Juniper).* An upright evergreen of broadly columnar outline with pendulous branchlets.

J. communis suecica *(Swedish Juniper).* A columnar tree sometimes growing to forty feet with short, prickly, gray-green leaves. Its slender, spire-like appearance has gained for it a prominent place in many formal gardens.

J. excelsa stricta *(Spiny Greek Juniper).* This cedar is of a very symmetrical, conical outline and beautiful, glaucous color, tapering gradually from the ground to a sharp point. Usually used as garden backgrounds or in the rock garden. Small plants are very useful in window boxes.

J. horizontalis *(Creeping Juniper).* A native widely distributed throughout North America. It has long prostrate stems which cling closely to the ground and this habit and its blue-green foliage make it one of the best for banks, rocky-slopes and rock-gardening.

J. horizontalis douglasi *(Waukegan Juniper).* A very low trailing form with bluish-green foliage which assumes a purplish tinge in autumn. Takes but a short time for this plant to form a unique and useful, dense evergreen mat.

J. japonica *(Japanese Juniper).* One of the best contributions Japan has made to the gardens of this country. Forms a dense, low mat of light green and is equally good in the border or rock garden.

J. japonica aurea *(Golden Japanese Juniper).* The same characteristics as the Japanese Juniper. Foliage is tinged with golden yellow.

J. pachyphloea *(Alligator Juniper).* One of the handsomest of the American Junipers, remarkable for its checkered bark and the color of its foliage which is nearly silvery-white. The neutral color contrasts pleasingly with the darker foliage of other plants.

J. procumbens *(Trailing Juniper).* Low spreading plant with stiff ascending branches. Grows about two feet high. Foliage glaucous with a green midrif, bluish beneath. Hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Excellent as a ground cover.

J. sabina *(Savin Juniper).* Native throughout many parts of the northern hemisphere. Low in habit of growth but will in time attain a height of six or eight feet. Foliage dark green. Forms an excellent border to larger evergreens. It is also valuable for planting in severe angles and up steep slopes. It is not fastidious about soil conditions and does well in light, sandy, poor soil.

Silent sentinels stand guard as Nature presents her rich reward of gorgeous blossoms. Juniperus Virginiana and Rhododendrons.

JUNIPERUS sabina tamariscifolia *(Tamarix Savin Juniper).* This is an excellent prostrate Juniper and has a most agreeable bright green color. The leaves are needle shaped. Its habit is spreading and procumbent, making it very useful for planting on slopes and banks.

J. squamata *(Japanese Trailing Juniper).* A low-growing evergreen with long, trailing branches covered with numerous short branchlets of glaucous green foliage. Admirably adapted to naturalistic rock planting.

J. squamata meyeri *(Meyer Juniper).* Slow growing, dense upright habit; beautiful, changeable, green, blue-white or reddish foliage, depending upon the angle from which it is viewed. As a specimen it proves very attractive, but to bring out its full color it should have a dark green background of shrubs or the larger evergreens. It thrives in windswept locations, well suited for foundation plantings.

J. virginiana kosteri *(Koster Red Cedar).* Open, naturally spreading form with gracefully arching branches. Its gray-green foliage forms a handsome shrub which blends well in front of taller growing evergreens.

J. virginiana *(Red Cedar).* A graceful columnar tree. Leaves are bright green or bluish green in summer but assume a bronzy hue in winter where severe weather is experienced. One of Maryland's most prized native trees. The larger sizes, up to thirty feet or more, are easily transplanted and produce immediate effects that are charming and lasting.

J. virginiana cannarti *(Cannart Red Cedar).* A pyramidal, compact Cedar of medium size and bearing dark green, tufted foliage. Silvery blue berries add to its attractiveness.

J. virginiana elegantissima *(Goldtip Red Cedar).* The bright golden color of the young growth makes this an extremely attractive tree. Compact and pyramidal in form.

J. virginiana glauca *(Silver Red Cedar).* A very vigorous form of the Red Cedar having a beautiful silvery blue tone. Contrasts pleasingly with other evergreens. One of the most popular forms. Perfectly hardy and thrives almost anywhere.

J. virginiana globosa *(Globe Red Cedar).* Very compact globe form with bright green foliage. Fine for the garden or where a formal evergreen is needed.

J. virginiana pendula *(Weeping Red Cedar).* Very picturesque with slender, spreading branches and pendulous branchlets. Unusual as a specimen.

J. virginiana plumosa *(Feather Red Cedar).* An upright, pyramidal Cedar with graceful, plume-like foliage, needle shaped leaves with whitish tips.

J. virginiana schotti *(Schott Red Cedar).* Slow growing, dense, pyramidal form bearing bright green foliage. An extremely attractive tree.

Spreading Junipers in a delightful, naturalistic planting with the graceful Pfitzer's Juniper in the background.

Jesse Tarbox Beals

P. D. Gendreau

If for no other reason than its historic value—Magnolia grandiflora should have a place in every garden. Its white fragrant flowers are followed by brilliant red seed pods contrasting with its rich evergreen foliage, making this one of the finest specimen evergreen trees.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora *(Southern Magnolia) (Bull Bay).* This historic native of the old South is the most majestic and beautiful member of the famed Magnolia family. It is tall and pyramidal in outline and covered with long, lustrous evergreen leaves. The flowers are pure white, exquisitely fragrant and very large, usually measuring six to eight inches across. They are followed by attractive reddish-brown fruit which is carried throughout the winter. When planted in slightly sheltered positions they grow into dense, towering specimens that are rich in year 'round beauty.

PICEA · Spruce

SPRUCE TREES link the seasons together in perpetual beauty. They dominate the landscape with their richness in the autumn and winter and graciously retire during the warmer months to form lovely backgrounds for the colorful flowers of spring and summer. As specimens they are compact and upright, always retaining their stately pyramidal form. The foliage ranges in color from soft, quiet green to rich, glistening blue. They are hardy and adapt themselves easily to almost any soil condition. The density of their foliage and the strength of their branches make them invaluable as windbreaks or shelters. When planted closely and sheared so the stout limbs interlock they make neat, useful hedges.

PICEA canadensis *(White Spruce).* A native of the north. Fairly rapid in growth, makes a splendid specimen. Foliage light green tinged with blue.

P. canadensis albertiana *(Albert Spruce).* A delightful little pointed Spruce, so slow-growing that a plant eight years old is only eight or ten inches tall. Remains in scale with its surroundings in a rock garden for a long time. A form of the White Spruce found in Alberta. All plants of this type now in existence have been derived from these.

PICEA engelmanni ***(Engelmann Spruce).*** A tree of great beauty. Native to British Columbia and New Mexico, strictly pyramidal, very slow in growth.

P. excelsa ***(Norway Spruce).*** A well-known variety of great hardiness. A favorite because of its rapid growth, dense, deep green foliage, and graceful form. Valuable for specimens, groups or hedges.

P. excelsa clanbrasiliana ***(Barry Spruce).*** A compact, broadly conical form with short branches and foliage.

P. excelsa inversa ***(Drooping Norway Spruce).*** Foliage similar to the preceding but the branches droop, making this a most interesting tree.

P. excelsa maxwelli ***(Maxwell Spruce).*** The most fascinating of pygmy trees, low, irregular, cushiony in form, apparently tortured by ages of elemental hardship. Brown branches and light green foliage. Growth particularly lovely in spring.

P. excelsa nana ***(Dwarf Norway Spruce).*** Very dwarf form with dense horizontally spreading branches.

P. excelsa pendula ***(Weeping Norway Spruce).*** The same characteristics as the Norway Spruce except the branches are irregular and pendulous.

P. excelsa pyramidalis ***(Pyramidal Norway Spruce).*** Branches ascending at an acute angle forming a narrow columnar pyramid.

P. mariana ***(Black Spruce).*** Of slower and more upright growth than the White Spruce. Extremely hardy with dark green foliage.

P. omorika ***(Serbian Spruce).*** Narrow pyramidal in habit with ascending spreading branches. Foliage is dark green on the under side with silvery lines on the upper surface. Very hardy. Requires a moist, well drained, rich soil.

P. orientalis ***(Oriental Spruce).*** A very graceful spruce of slow growth with dark green foliage. Holds its lower limbs for many years, making it very desirable as a specimen. Native of Asia. Remarkable for its great beauty.

P. polita ***(Tigertail Spruce).*** From Japan, a distinctive tree having very rigid leaves and stout branches. Quite hardy if planted in rich soil and a well protected situation.

P. pungens ***(Colorado Spruce).*** A noble tree from the Rocky Mountains, hardy in any exposure; a good grower; branches stiff and close; foliage dark green.

P. pungens glauca ***(Blue Colorado Spruce).*** A form of Picea pungens with the same general character, but foliage of an exceedingly rich, silvery blue. One of the most valuable trees for ornamental planting.

P. pungens kosteri ***(Koster Blue Spruce).*** The most conspicuous of all evergreens due to its beautiful steel blue foliage and uniform growth.

P. wilsoni ***(Wilson Spruce).*** A handsome pyramidal Spruce of dense habit with short dark green leaves. Very hardy. Introduced by E. H. Wilson.

A Spruce near the turn of a garden walk serving the dual purpose of screening an unattractive view and providing a background for the blooming plants.

You can enjoy many delightful hours in a cool, shady spot like this.

PINUS · Pine

FOR CENTURIES the Pine has been the inspiration of poets and artists. Their rugged, majestic forms grow serenely on the loftiest crags. Their apparent unconcern for the Storm-King's coldest blasts and the fiercest flashes of lightning has ever fired the imagination of man. There is just cause, then, for the pines to be considered one of the best, if not the best, evergreen trees in cultivation. One of these trees on the lawn is always beautiful, growing rapidly and gracefully into a towering specimen. Groups of them planted on barren hillsides or stony flats as a windbreak or shelter are always handsome and useful. United in this way they present a bold, strong front to the winds and literally reduce them to whispers as they pass through the abundant bright green needles. Planted to prevent soil erosion these trees are without peer and the dwarf types are perfect for the rock garden.

PINUS ayacahuite *(Mexican White Pine).* Has spreading slender branches, leaves slender and somewhat pendulous bluish-green.

P. cembra *(Swiss Stone Pine).* The Swiss Stone Pine, from central Europe is of remarkable beauty and quite hardy, as the foliage is not browned by the coldest winters. Of slow growth it forms a dense pyramid, and is well adapted to restricted positions.

PINUS densiflora ***(Japanese Red Pine).*** Handsome ornamental Pine of rapid growth, very picturesque Leaves bright bluish-green.

P. densiflora globosa ***(Japanese Globe Pine).*** Derives its common name from its natural habit of forming a globular top of soft green, covered in spring with candles of pinkish lavender.

P. densiflora-Oculus-draconis ***(Japanese Dragon-eye Pine).*** An unusual tree of upright habit, with striking gold and green needles.

P. excelsa ***(Himalayan Pine.)*** A beautiful bluish-green tree, of somewhat open habit with graceful pendulous foliage. Hardy in sheltered positions in the north. A wonderful specimen for the lawn.

P. flexilis ***(Limber Pine).*** The Limber Pine, from the mountains of California and New Mexico, usually has horizontal and pendulous branches forming a very beautiful outline. Leaves are short and rigid. Quite hardy and of slow growth.

P. koraiensis ***(Korean Pine).*** A handsome pyramidal tree, with dark green needles glossy on back, bluish-white on inner sides, rather slow growth. One of the best hardy pines for smaller gardens.

P. massoniana ***(Masson Pine).*** Tree with slender spreading branches. The leaves are very slender and of a light green color.

P. montana ***(Swiss Mountain Pine).*** A handsome, very low, spreading evergreen with upright branches and dark green needles. Extremely hardy. Invaluable for planting on rocky slopes, in the border, or grouped with other evergreens where it grows happily.

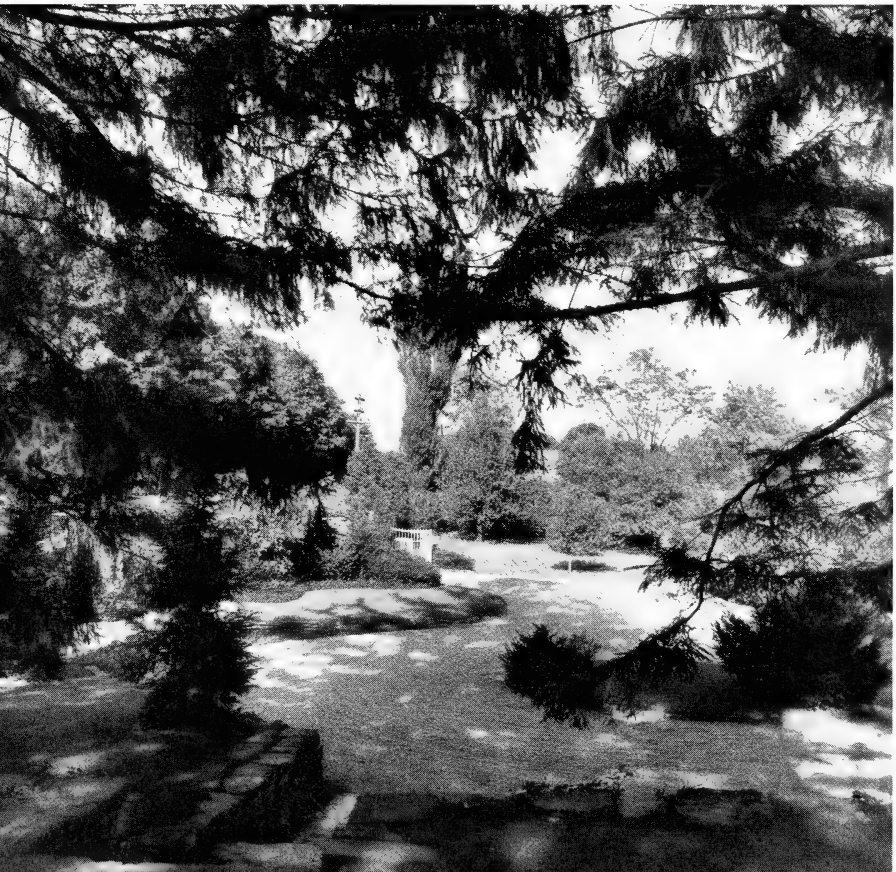
P. montana mughus ***(Mugho Pine).*** The Mugho Pine in its many forms is one of the most important low pines, as it is well suited to different soils and exposures. It is usually hemispheric in outline and dark green in color.

P. nigra ***(Austrian Pine).*** Of vigorous, rugged growth. Of regular habit and characterized by heavy dome shaped plumes of dark green, so dark that it is sometimes called the Black Pine. Its long, whitish winter buds are most attractive through the cold weather.

P. parviflora ***(Japanese White Pine).*** The Japanese White Pine with its short leaves give an unusual tufted appearance. The branches are horizontal, somewhat divergent and the habit is picturesque. Not particular about soil conditions.

P. resinosa ***(Red Pine).*** The Red Pine is native throughout the Northeastern States and useful for ornamental planting. Very hardy and adapts itself to many situations and soils. Does remarkably well in clay. The foliage is abundant and massive. For the landscape gardener striving for bold effects this is a most valuable Pine.

Boughs of towering spruce, a winding driveway give the owner of the property pictured here a sense of seclusion and quiet, achieved only by skillful planning.



Alexander & Strong,

Cleveland, Landscape Architects

Pinus strobus · White Pine

The White Pine, one of the most beautiful of all conifers, is well adapted to cultural conditions. Makes a fine windbreak when planted closely, and beautiful as a specimen. Highly ornamental under varying conditions. If you are not entirely familiar with the true charm of the White Pine, the next time you are near a large planting of them (for example, the shores of Loch Raven near Baltimore), stop for a moment and walk through a grove, and consider the sentiment which inspired Longfellow to write:

"Enter! The pavement carpeted with leaves,
Gives back a softened echo to thy tread!
Listen! The choir is singing; all the birds,
In leafy galleries beneath the eaves,
Are singing! listen, ere the sound be fled,
And learn there may be worship without words."

PINUS sylvestris *(Scotch Pine).* Desirable for its rapid growth, adaptability to most soil conditions, and its uneven picturesque habit. Foliage silvery green. Absolutely hardy. As a windbreak it is one of the best.

P. sylvestris aurea *(Golden Scotch Pine).* The young leaves are golden yellow, changing the second year to green. Of slow growth and dense habit.

P. thunbergi *(Japanese Black Pine).* Very handsome, picturesque tree which is quite hardy. The heavy branches are somewhat sprawling, forming a broad pyramidal head. Foliage bright green.

P. yunnanensis sinensis *(Yunnan Pine).* Native of Southwestern China, bearing long green needles and attractive cones.

PSEUDOTSUGA douglasi *(Douglas Fir).* One of the most important of all conifers is the Douglas Fir. The lower branches sweep the ground, others incline upward and the tree as a whole forms a beautiful pyramid with foliage varying from glaucous to dark green. It is one of the world's most noble trees and is indispensable from a garden standpoint. The form found on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains seems to be the most hardy. It makes a handsome lawn specimen or can be used in massed groups.

P. douglasi pendula *(Weeping Douglas Fir).* Pendulous branches and dark green foliage. Very rare.

Every lawn large enough should boast of the presence of at least one specimen of Pinus strobus (White Pine), the finest of all cone-bearing evergreens.

RETINOSPORA (Chamaecyparis) · Cypress

THE RETINOSPORAS are graceful and beautiful Asiatic evergreens which are very hardy and useful for ornamental purposes. In their native country they are lofty trees and are valuable as timber. They belong with their numerous garden forms to our most important ornamental evergreens, making fine subjects for the lawn and very attractive hedges. They are worthy of being extensively planted.

RETINOSPORA andelyensis (leptoclada) ***(Andely Cypress).*** Compact and pyramidal in form. The upright branches and feathery branchlets covered with sea-green leaves make this a beautiful and ornamental tree.

R. ericoides ***(Cedar Retinospora).*** A regular, dense, conical evergreen having a pleasing bronze color in winter.

R. filifera ***(Thread Retinospora).*** A bushy evergreen with deep green, thread-like, drooping foliage. Very good as specimen for lawn or garden.

R. filifera aurea ***(Gold Thread Retinospora).*** Similar in habit to the thread Retinospora but with the foliage on the terminals of the branchlets a striking golden color.

R. nootkatensis ***(Nootka Cypress) (Thujopsis borealis).*** Handsome tree of pyramidal shape with dark green lustrous foliage; the branches are ascending. Native southwestern Alaska to Orgeon. Very hardy.

R. nootkatensis pendula ***(Weeping Nootka Cypress).*** A form with distinctly pendulous branches and shining green foliage.

R. obtusa ***(Hinoki Cypress).*** Pyramidal in form, the foliage is dark green in graceful, drooping, feathery sprays. Makes a remarkable specimen tree for lawn planting.

R. obtusa crippsi ***(Yellow Hinoki Cypress).*** The same form and habit as Hinoki, but has foliage of a decided bright yellow. This is one of the most outstanding of the golden evergreens.

R. obtusa gracilis ***(Slender Hinoki Cypress).*** Compact, pyramidal tree with dark green foliage. Small leaves slightly pendulous. Very good for a small garden where formal plants are needed.

R. obtusa magnifica ***(Noble Hinoki Cypress).*** An unusually attractive tree with lustrous, bright green foliage. Very vigorous grower. Another specimen subject.

R. obtusa nana ***(Dwarf Hinoki Cypress).*** There is no finer small evergreen. Very dense in habit with branches crowded together in layers. Of very slow growth and is sometimes used as a hedge bordering beds in a garden. Also fine as a specimen in the rock garden.

Fine design in garden arrangement is never obvious. Plants blend one in another, vines soften hard wall lines and flowers seem to say, "Come in! We are here to be enjoyed!"

The foundation planting must blend the house into the landscape. Here is an excellent example of skillful blending in conformity with the charm of Colonial architecture. This planting was one of our exhibits in a national flower show.

RETINOSPORA pisifera ***(Sawara Cypress).*** One of the most hardy and useful of the entire family. A pyramidal, well-formed tree with deep, glossy green, flattened branchlets. A very formal specimen if trimmed each season.

R. pisifera aurea ***(Golden Sawara Cypress).*** Similar to the Sawara Cypress. Foliage is bright golden yellow.

R. pisifera plumosa ***(Plume Cypress).*** More compact in growth than the Sawara Cypress. Leaves are bluish-green above, silvery on the under side. Distinctly pyramidal outline. A lovely specimen for lawn or garden.

R. pisifera plumosa argentea ***(Silver-tip Cypress).*** Tall, pyramidal in form. Plumy light green foliage, tipped with silvery white.

R. pisifera plumosa aurea ***(Golden Plume Cypress).*** A rich gold in the spring. Pyramidal form with the soft fluffy foliage of the Plume Cypress.

R. pisifera plumosa sulphurea ***(Sulphur Plume Cypress).*** Regular, compact and globular. Soft, green foliage tipped with bright yellow. Growth much slower than the Plume Cypress.

R. pisifera squarrosa ***(Moss Cypress).*** One of the prettiest of the blue evergreens. Pyramidal in form, it retains its fleecy, silver-blue foliage throughout the year.

R. pisifera squarrosa dumosa ***(Dwarf Moss Cypress).*** Very dwarf and compact. Silver-blue foliage. Especially good for rock gardens.

SCIADOPITYS verticillata ***(Umbrella Pine).*** A slow-growing conical tree. Dark green, shiny foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts on horizontal branches.

TAXUS · Yew

THE YEW is the patriarch of European trees and, in point of longevity, holds its own with the giant Sequoias of California. Often referred to by the ancient Latin name of "Taxs," this ornamental tree is grown for its dark green foliage and scarlet berry-like fruits.

Numerous specimens exist in Great Britain whose ages are known to exceed 1,000 years, while it is believed the age of some almost doubles that in length.

Although the Yew thrives in both full sun or dense shade, it is usually found in its natural state in a position where it escapes the full power of the sun's rays. Insects seldom attack it because of the extremely bitter flavor of its juices.

The reputation of the Yew for longevity, its ability to thrive in both sunlight and shade, its immunity to insect invasion and the fact that few other evergreen trees will exist and actually thrive where a lack of moisture exists, as long as the Yew, establishes it as the most robust, durable and useful of evergreens for landscape work.

TAXUS baccata *(English Yew).* One of our most interesting plants. Pyramidal, with spreading branches and dark green foliage. The forebears of this plant supplied the English with the wood for their bows in ancient days.

T. baccata adpressa erecta *(Upright Shortleaf English Yew).* A distinct form which originated in England. Erect branches, columnar in outline. The very short foliage is a pleasing olive green.

T. baccata argentea *(Variegated English Yew).* Vigorous, dense, compact. Young leaves are striped pale yellow and the older ones have whitish margins. No collection of Yews is complete without this interesting, ever-changing form.

T. baccata aurea *(Golden English Yew).* A hardy type with leaves that are golden yellow at the tips and on the margins. Very effective with dark-leaved evergreens.

T. baccata cheshuntensis *(Cheshunt Yew).* An attractive upright form. Ascending branches and narrow leaves, dark green above and bluish-green below. A good accent plant for small gardens.

T. baccata dovastoni *(Dovaston Yew).* Handsome form. Wide spreading branches are slightly pendulous at the tips. Covered with short, dull green foliage.

T. baccata dovastoni aurea *(Golden Dovaston Yew).* Similiar to the Dovaston Yew but with leaves variegated with golden yellow. Brightens up sombre spots in the garden.

T. baccata erecta *(Broom Yew).* Dense and bushy. Slender upright branches and small narrow leaves of rich, deep green. Very neat hedge or edging.

T. baccata erecta aurea *(Golden Broom Yew).* Dense, compact, upright. Crowded foliage tipped with bright, golden yellow.

T. baccata fastigiata *(Irish Yew).* Branches and branchlets grow upright, forming a dense columnar mass of dark, glossy green foliage. Rich and picturesque, it is truly one of the aristocrats of American gardens.

T. baccata fastigiata aurea *(Golden Irish Yew).* Upright, columnar in outline. Young foliage is a pleasing golden color.

Illustrating the importance of developing a point of interest in home landscape design. Whether the place to be planted covers acres or a few square feet this fundamental principle, with variations, always should be remembered to create unity and sustain interest.

Alexander & Strong, L. A., Cleveland *Ernest Graham*

Taxus cuspidata nana (Dwarf Japanese Yew).

TAXUS baccata repandens *(Spreading English Yew).* A hardy English form. Dark green, gracefully spreading branches. Used frequently in foundation plantings or in front of taller evergreens.

T. baccata washingtoni *(Washington Yew).* Vigorous growth, dense and compact. Long, rich golden needles.

T. canadensis *(Canada Yew).* Low, dense and spreading, with dark green foliage. Ornamental crimson fruit in winter. Grows well in shady locations.

T. cuspidata *(Japanese Yew).* Compact, spreading variety. Thrives in both sunny and partially shaded locations. Attractive dark green foliage and brilliant scarlet fruit. Can be massed with good effect in foundation plantings.
The larger specimens are most serviceable, richly colorful and furnish immediate and permanent effects. They are rapidly supplanting the Boxwood in many of the finer gardens.

T. cuspidata capitata *(Upright Japanese Yew).* Upright pyramidal form. Shiny, waxy green foliage. Stands various planting conditions, including shade. Bears scarlet fruit in the fall.

T. cuspidata espalier *(Espalier Form Japanese Yew).* Trained and pruned in upright forms to cover walls and fences. Especially attractive in the fall and winter when their glossy dark green foliage enlivens otherwise bleak and cold spots in the gardens. Very rare.

T. cuspidata fastigiata *(Columnar Japanese Yew).* Columnar, with numerous sturdy upright branches, dark brown in color and covered with thick, dark green leaves that are unchanging throughout the seasons. Exceptionally handsome in the fall when its bright red fruit appears. One of the better plants for gardens of busy people who demand the maximum in beauty and service and can afford only the minimum of time and attention. Considered to be the best evergreen hedge plant.

T. cuspidata intermedia *(Intermediate Japanese Yew).* Compact, with spreading branches and dense, deep green, waxy foliage.

T. cuspidata nana *(Dwarf Japanese Yew).* Dwarf, compact growth. The darkest of all evergreen trees. Irregular and picturesque outline.

Taxus cuspidata (Japanese Yew).

THUJA · Arborvitae

ARBORVITAES rank high in the realm of ornamental plants. Their beauty and usefulness are not surpassed by any other family of trees. They vary in color from deep, dark green to bright, golden yellow and range in size from tall, pyramidal specimens to small round dwarfs. The foliage is usually soft and lacy. All of them are hardy and are not particular as to soil conditions. As specimens they are beautiful, and because they stand trimming so well they are used extensively for hedge purposes.

THUJA occidentalis *(American Arborvitae).* One of the hardiest and best evergreens for shelter belts and timber planting. Hardy and dependable in almost any situation. Deep green foliage is soft and flexible.

T. occidentalis douglasi *(Douglas Arborvitae).* Feathery, lace-like, crested, dark green foliage. Pyramidal, of slow growth. Grows well in any good garden loam.

T. occidentalis ellwangeriana *(Tom Thumb Arborvitae).* A low, broad pyramid with slender branches and quiet green foliage. Excellent for edging around taller evergreens.

T. occidentalis globosa *(American Globe Arborvitae).* A dense, globose plant. Flattened branchlets with small, dark green foliage. Never grows tall. Much used in foundation, entrance and hedge plantings.

THUJA occidentalis hoveyi *(Hovey Arborvitae).* Dwarf, dense, ovate-globose. Bright green foliage. It is hardy, makes a pleasant year-round appearance.

T. occidentalis *(Little Gem Arborvitae).* Very dwarf, dark green plant. Grows much more in breadth than in height. An attractive specimen in the garden where a low green mound of evergreen foliage is needed.

T. occidentalis lutea *(George Peabody).* Graceful, pyramidal, with healthy, lasting foliage of a rich golden hue, useful where color contrast is desired.

T. occidentalis nana *(Little Globe Arborvitae).* A dense semi-dwarf evergreen. Light green foliage. Extremely hardy and slow growing.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis *(American Pyramidal Arborvitae).* Forms a narrow compact head with bright green foliage. Hardy and valuable as a specimen or hedge plant. Often used as a windbreak for small flower and vegetable gardens.

T. occidentalis rosenthali *(Rosenthal Arborvitae).* A handsome evergreen, columnar in habit. Rich, green lustrous foliage. Young branchlets terminate in small, greenish white balls.

T. occidentalis vervaeneana *(Vervaene Arborvitae).* A pyramidal evergreen of graceful habit. Dense foliage constantly changes color. Ranges from bright yellowish green in spring to greenish bronze in winter.

T. occidentalis wareana *(Ware Arborvitae).* A very desirable plant. Strong, stout, branchlets, conical outline. Foliage is dense, bright green. A sturdy, outstanding individual deserving a place in good gardens.

T. orientalis *(Oriental Arborvitae).* Very slender form. Bright green foliage turns bronze in winter. Limbs grow in a perpendicular manner, making it valuable for formal work or where the impression of height is desired.

T. orientalis aurea conspicua *(Goldspire Arborvitae).* Erect, columnar type. Intense golden color partially suffused with green. Ideal for color and formality.

T. orientalis aurea nana *(Berckman's Golden Arborvitae).* Dwarf, slow growing. The bright, golden green foliage changes to bronze in winter. One of the most spectacular of all the Arborvitae family.

T. orientalis beverleyensis. A handsome evergreen, pyramidal in outline. Tender young branchlets tipped with bright golden yellow. Very desirable for brightening up dark portions of the planting.

T. orientalis compacta *(Parson's Oriental Arborvitae).* A dwarf, thick columnar type. Fresh, bright green. Useful in the very formal situation or for hedge planting.

T. orientalis elegantissima *(Yellow Column Arborvitae).* Tall and columnar. Golden foliage changes to bronze in winter. Specimens make a very formal appearance and a hedge of them form an ever-changing and ever-interesting thing of beauty.

T. plicata gigantea *(Giant Arborvitae).* Handsome, pyramidal, rapid growing. Bright green foliage retains its color throughout the winter. A handsome lawn tree.

T. standishi *(Standish Arborvitae).* A beautiful decorative plant of broadly pyramidal habit. Pale green foliage. Requires moist, deep soil.

The accent points of Arborvitae in sharp contrast with the vine-covered wall in a colorful semi-formal garden. Mrs. Nellie B. Allen, Landscape Architect, New York.

TSUGA · Hemlock

THE HEMLOCKS are a distinct and hardy group of evergreen, cone-bearing trees, remarkable for their stately form. The hemlock is noted for its graceful branches and beauty of foliage, which is a rich green on the upper surface and silvery below. Single trees on the lawn or in the garden are always effective, but it is when they are grouped as they grow in the wild they are most prized. It is then that we appreciate the ever-present, ever-changing play of light and shade and the constant movement and gentle sighing of breezes through the lovely, feathery branches. The hemlocks stand shearing well and form an unusual and serviceable hedge. As a curtain of green in the garden background they enhance the beauty of even the showiest blooms.

Tsuga canadensis
Canada Hemlock

Native from Wisconsin south to northern Georgia. Usually gregarious in a wild state in gulches and valleys where moisture is abundant and drainage natural. One of the most graceful conifers. Slender, drooping branches are covered with foliage of a distinct, characteristic and pleasing shade of green. In a well-developed specimen the lights and shadows are displayed effectively. Although it grows to a large size it is a relatively slow grower and makes a perfect lawn tree. Will thrive in shade and because it stands shearing it may be used for the making of beautiful hedges or screens.

TSUGA canadensis globosa ***(Globe Canada Hemlock).*** A low plant with upright branches nodding at the ends. Dark green. Well adapted to restricted situations in the garden.

T. canadensis gracilis ***(Slender Canada Hemlock).*** A slow growing Hemlock with very small dark green leaves and slender, spreading branches that droop slightly at the ends.

T. canadensis pendula ***(Sargent Weeping Hemlock).*** A weeping form of the Canadian Hemlock. Grows into a perfect flat-topped mound with spreading branches and gracefully drooping branchlets.

T. caroliniana ***(Carolina Hemlock).*** A native from the Blue Ridge Mountains to northern Georgia. Very distinct in its character from the common Hemlock. A smaller growing tree, it has a more compact habit of growth. Very dark green foliage. In the autumn when its branches are loaded with the yellowish-brown cones it is an object of singular beauty. Hardy, prefers a cool, moist, well-drained soil.

T. diversifolia ***(Japanese Hemlock).*** Forms a bushy tree with short, narrow, attractive foliage. Conspicuous white lines on under sides of the leaves contrast pleasantly with the dark green of the upper surfaces. A graceful and handsome species.

T. sieboldi ***(Siebold Hemlock).*** Another beautiful contribution from the Orient. Forms a graceful, bushy tree with slender, spreading branches, attractive, dark, glossy green foliage.

Sargents Hemlock (Tsuga sargenti), an "Aristocrat of the Garden," contrasts strikingly with the feather gray-green foliage of Cedrus atlantica glauca, in the background at the right.

A beautiful bank of Azaleas, Yews, Junipers and many other small evergreens.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

NATURE created a vast group of plants, the evergreen shrubs, to bloom for us from the blush of spring to the end of summer, and to cheer us through the somber days of fall and winter, robed in handsome foliage bedecked with jewel-like berries. Many of them grow tall and luxuriant with their gorgeous blossoms on eye-level like well hung pictures; many are low and covered with prodigal bloom that includes the marvelous tints of the sunset, while others are as creeping carpets of verdure and blossom. There are among them plants bearing foliage that in autumn assumes the color of ageing bronze and fruits of various hues ranging from vivid scarlet to glistening ebony. All of them are beautiful at all times.

They make superb specimens when planted alone; are natural complements to trees, filling the spaces between high branches and the ground and connecting them with the garden as well as supplying intermediate color tones. They diversify and adorn the ground line; lend an air of permanence and dignity to their surroundings, dull the sharpness of corners, conceal faulty design, link the home with the grounds and soften the harshness of fences and walls. They make perfect defensive hedges and neat edgings and the planting of them on banks to prevent washing is often cheaper than grading and sodding. Their uses are so varied and numerous that it is impossible even to generalize and there are few homes that, by the addition of these plants, would not be enriched. Many varieties will thrive in the open sunlight, others grow naturally in the shade of larger plants and there is one for every situation. It is well to remember that if careful selection is made of the plants themselves and the location in which they are to grow, they will thrive as happily, blossom and berry as heavily around the cottager's home as in the gardens of a king.

ABELIA grandiflora ***(Glossy Abelia).*** A semi-evergreen shrub. Graceful, arching branches bear clusters of pinkish white flowers from July until frost. The glossy green leaves of summer turn to a purplish bronze in the late fall. Good for foundation planting, en masse with other evergreen.

ANDROMEDA: ***(See Pieris).***

A restful portion of a well planned garden designed by Rose Greely, L.A.

Frances Benjamin Johnston

Azalea planting at Towson Nurseries. Azaleas may be planted in the spring while in full bloom, or in the fall.

AZALEAS

HARDY AZALEAS, without a doubt, surpass in brilliance of color, any other shrubs we have in our gardens. The exquisite coloring of their flowers, the great variety of both plant and flower forms, their long period of blooming (from April to July), the exquisite fragrance of many varieties, and the attractive foliage, has won this remarkable plant family a host of friends.

Azaleas are divided and subdivided into four groups. First, the evergreen and deciduous types; second, the Native (American) and Foreign types. The Native varieties are all deciduous, while the imported varieties are both evergreen and deciduous.

Many acres at Towson Nurseries are devoted to the cultivation of the Azaleas, and we offer an unusually wide selection of the various colors. There are whites, pinks, reds, oranges, and many of two or more colors, ranging from quite brilliant hues to soft pastel shades.

When the Azaleas bloom early in May, thousands of visitors to our nurseries are fascinated by the colorful floral panorama. Visitors are always welcome.

EVERGREEN AZALEAS

THE EVERGREEN AZALEAS are the gayest of all the shrubs. They are vari-colored green during the cold months of the year and in the spring are covered with a myriad of blossoms, each an artfully fashioned fluted chalice of exquisite and compelling beauty. The floral pageant of these blooms is composed of white, pinks, reds, brilliant scarlets, carmines, and even delicate shades of lavender and royal purple. The flowers aggregate in such profusion that it is not unusual for the twiggy network of many plants to be entirely obscured by blossoms. Indeed no plants are more floriferous and none more striking at any season than these precious garden gems. In the fall and winter the branchlets are clothed by a blanket of leaves varying greatly in size, shape and color. They have the added advantage of growing the happiest and healthiest in the shade and cool acid soil beneath the trees, where most other plants become thin and stunted or can not live at all. There are numerous species of these Azaleas, some of them only recently discovered and therefore untried, but we have listed below only those of proven hardiness and outstanding garden merit. For weeks in the spring our plantations are vivid sheets of color and if skeptics there be we invite them to visit us in May and form their own estimate of the value of these plants in the art of gardening.

AZALEA indica rosea magnifica. A rare, attractive plant for spring bloom. During May it bears large white flowers with pale scarlet centers.

A. japonica alba *(Amethyst Azalea).* Low growing, dense in habit. An abundance of single white flowers in early spring. Evergreen and hardy.

A. kaempferi *(Torch Azalea).* One of the most beautiful and useful of hardy Azaleas. First introduced in this country by Prof. C. S. Sargent, who brought the seeds from Japan in 1892. The color of its flowers is very unusual, being carmine pink with a salmon tinge. When planted with white Azaleas or rhododendrons with a background of conifers or semi-evergreen foliage it is very effective.

A. kaempferi *(Hybrids).* Seedlings of the beautiful variety Kaempferi crossed with other large flowering types. Their wealth of color in pastel shades ranges through nearly all the hues of the spectrum.

A. kaempferi *(Sherwoodi).* Beautiful soft rosy-lavender blossoms.

A. ledifolia *(Snow Azalea).* Single type. Has large foliage and flowers. A mass of snowy white in the spring.

A. ledifolia fujimoyo. Beautiful, large, double, deep lavender flowers.

A. ledifolia rosea. Similar in habit and appearance to other ledifolia types with an abundance of pale-pink flowers.

A. maxwelli *(Maxwell Azalea).* Large single flowers, often measuring two inches. Glowing deep rose, maroon spots. Very large, hairy, dark green foliage.

A. poukhanensis *(Korean Azalea).* Clear, rosy lavender, spotted purplish brown on the upper lobes. Very large fragrant flowers. Semi-evergreen.

A. yodogawa *(Yodogawa Azalea).* Very hardy, with a profusion of double rosy lilac bloom. In growth, open and spreading. Semi-evergreen.

Prize-winning color garden of evergreens and deciduous shrubs.

AZALEAS of KURUME

THIS remarkable family of Azaleas was first introduced into this country by the late Dr. E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum. It is said the parent plants came from the sacred Mount Kirishima. They derive their name from the Japanese city, Kurume, on the isle of Kyushu about 800 miles from Tokyo, where they were found growing in profusion. Kurume Azaleas are hardy in this climate and retain their glossy, green foliage through the entire year. The exquisite flowers burst forth in profusion in May and range in color from purest white through the pinks, salmon, and orchid shades to the richest of red.

Like all other Azaleas, Kurumes do not care for soil containing lime or alkali, but like an acid soil. If this condition is not natural, it can be made so by adding leaf mould and humus to a good loam soil. A shady or semi-shady location, which is well drained, is a most desirable location for them. They require plenty of water, particularly during the blooming period.

AZALEA Amoena. Bushy, compact, perfectly hardy. Small, shiny green leaves are completely covered in spring by a blanket of rosy purple flowers.

A. Apple Blossom. White shaded to lovely pink with light center. Leaves glossy green.

A. Benigiri. Bright, deep red, almost scarlet.

A. Cattleya. White flowers tinted with lilac shaded at the edges to mauve pink. A very bushy, compact plant.

A. Christmas Cheer. A real Christmas red. The name was suggested by its very brilliant coloring. Foliage glossy green.

A. Coral Bells. Beautiful coral-pink flowers, deeper shading in the center. Very free flowering.

A. Daybreak. Beautiful rose-pink flowers, shading to silvery rose, borne in large clusters. Foliage light green in summer, bronze in fall.

A. Debutante. A beautiful shade of glowing salmon-pink, with lighter center, blotched with red.

A. Flame. Brilliant red, with coppery suffusion. Very bright and showy. Good foliage.

A. Hinodegiri. Carmine-pink blossoms are so profuse in early spring that they nearly hide the foliage.

A. Lavender Queen. Flowers light lavender. Very free flowering.

Azalea Hinamoyo

This most outstanding of the pink flowering Azaleas, and variations of it, have been cultivated in Java, Japan and China for many centuries. The flowers, produced in great profusion in May, are a soft shade of clear pink with no trace of magenta. Plant them with the beautiful white Azalea japonica alba and you will have a most glorious effect in the spring.

A. Pink Pearl. Beautiful deep pink shading, lighter to the center.

A. Salmon Beauty. Very large salmon-pink flowers.

A. Salmonea. Very compact in habit. Fine dark pink flowers in June.

A. Snow. Very free flowering. Large snow white flowers completely cover the plants.

A. Yayegiri. Very strong, bushy habit. Evergreen. Abundance of salmon red, double flowers in early May.

By all means find some spot in your home grounds for Azaleas. Such masses of exquisite blooms belong where they can be appreciated to the utmost.

RARE, NEW JAPANESE AZALEAS

SEVERAL years ago, the United States Department of Agriculture imported from Japan a number of new varieties of hardy, evergreen Azaleas. From these only the most desirable were selected, and we were fortunate in being chosen as one of the original growers to propagate these very rare and beautiful plants. All of them are outstanding in form, flower, foliage, and habit of growth. Most of them bloom after the well known varieties, such as Azalea amoena and Azalea hinodegiri, have finished blooming. This feature alone adds tremendously to the present widespread popularity of these Azaleas.

AZALEA Beni Kirishima. Flowers semi-double, old rose to pink.

A. Carminata Splendens. Flowers deep pink.

A. Gibiyama *(77091).* Pale purple.

A. Ho-oden *(77112).* Large flowers, pink edged with white.

A. Koraini. Rose colored flowers, blotched with dark red.

A. Macrantha. Large single salmon red.

A. Osakazuki. Large rose pink flowers.

A. Satsuki *(77087).* Pink flowers with a dark blotch.

A. Satsuki *(77145).* Large pink flowers, good ground cover or rock garden plant.

A. Satsuki *(77104).* Large pink flowers.

A. Tama-no-ito. Flowers light rosaline purple, very good foliage.

A. Waraigishi. Flowers deep rose pink. Erect habit.

A. Yozakura. Large rose-purple flowers.

DECIDUOUS AZALEAS

DECIDUOUS AZALEAS, as a whole, including the native and foreign varieties, cover a broad range of entrancing colors, most all of which are delightfully scented. In fact few flowers possess a more pleasing fragrance than do certain of the deciduous Azaleas. Most Azaleas grow naturally in shaded or semi-shaded positions, where they are protected from the wind. In planting Azaleas the conditions under which they grow in their native state should be duplicated as nearly as possible.

Native American Azaleas

AZALEA arborescens *(Sweet Azalea).* Native of the Appalachian mountains. Large flowers are white or flushed with pink and very fragrant. Blooms in June about two or three weeks earlier than Azalea viscosa. Very hardy, grows best on high ground.

A. calendulacea *(Flame Azalea.)* The most brilliant colored and the most dazzling of all is the Flame Azalea with its great clusters of yellow-orange and orange-scarlet flowers. When used in masses in a naturalistic garden or in the border they bring a color note in late May and early June long to be remembered. Will grow on dry banks, exposed to the sun. In a bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum it is called the most beautiful of all Azaleas.

A. nudiflora *(Pinxterbloom).* The delicate, pink fragrant flowers are known to everyone who has roamed the countryside in the spring. This very hardy native of the Appalachian Mountains is very effective when planted in masses.

A. rosea *(Downy Pinxterbloom).* One of the most outstanding native varieties. Flowers are a lovely shade of unusually bright pink. Very fragrant, with a clove-like scent. Exceedingly hardy, stands an alkaline or neutral soil where other native Azaleas may fail. Blooms in late May.

A. vaseyi *(Pinkshell Azalea).* Unexcelled for beauty of its exquisite clear pink flowers. Very hardy, desirable for colder regions. Delights in a moist, well-drained location. Blooms in early May.

A. viscosa *(Swamp Azalea).* This variety will give you great masses of fragrant white flowers in June and July, long after other Azaleas have ceased to bloom. As indicated by the name, it prefers a moist location.

Japanese Deciduous Azaleas

AZALEA dilatatum *(Rose Azalea).* Very hardy plant having unusual foliage, rhombic in shape. Blooms very early in the season. Rose-purple to magenta flowers are usually about 1½″ to 2″ across. Very effective in masses, separated from other colors.

A. dauricum mucronulatum *(Korean Azalea).* First of the hardy Azaleas to bloom in early April. Charming lavender-pink flowers appear at the same time as the Forsythia, with which it makes a wonderful color combination in the spring garden.

A. quinquefolium *(Cork Azalea).* Very hardy plant, grows slowly. Large white flowers with green spots at the base. Very attractive when in leaf and flower.

AZALEA serpyllifolium *(Wildthyme Azaleas).* Very low growing form. Rosy pink flowers, about one inch across. Foliage is very small. A good subject for the rock garden.

A. schlippenbachi *(Royal Azalea).* One of the very finest azaleas. Large, very clear, pale pink flowers, slightly fragrant. Usually blooms about the last of May. Foliage is distinctive and changes to lovely shades of yellow to crimson in the fall.

"Filling the air with a strange and wonderful fragrance."—Longfellow.

Chinese Deciduous Azaleas

AZALEA mollis *(Chinese Azalea).* Though deciduous, the foliage is produced with the flowers, setting off fully the marvelous shades of yellow, orange, lemon, salmon and terra-cotta. It is impossible by merely naming colors to describe the brilliancy and great beauty of these flowers. They are worthy of the best place in your garden, and with proper care will do well in full sun.

A. mollis *(Koster's Brilliant Red).* Chinese Azalea. Exquisite, large, glowing orange-red flowers.

GHENT AZALEAS (Azalea Pontica)

ONE of the surprising facts pertaining to Azaleas is that with all their loveliness and beauty, fragrance is not usually one of their important features. The Ghent Azalea brings to the Azalea family a delightful fragrance and a profusion of bloom in almost an unlimited range of brilliant colors. They are one of the most distinguished groups in the entire Azalea family.

It was in the city of Ghent, Belgium, that the most important work of developing these Azaleas took place, thus the name Ghent has been applied to this group. They originated from a cross between most of the native American varieties.

Their appeal covers a wide range of desirability in bloom, fragrance and attractive fall coloring, which makes them unlike any other azalea. In mass plantings the effect is most striking . . . their beauty is almost ethereal. Planted with Rhododendrons, the Ghent Azaleas make a fine effect, for they thrive in the same semi-shady and moist places so well liked by the Rhododendrons.

We have a very limited number of remarkably fine specimens in the following varieties:

AZALEA Beaute Celeste. Bright rose.

A. Bouquet de Flore. Bright salmon pink shading to yellow. Single flowers.

A. Coccinea speciosa. Orange-red. Very showy.

A. Emile. Rose and pink.

A. Ignea Nova. Carmine flushed orange.

A. Nancy Waterer. Clear yellow flowers.

A. Pucelle. Purplish red.

A. Princess Adrienne. Dark red.

A. Rembrandt. Crimson shaded violet, very beautiful.

A. Sang de Gentbrugge. Darkest deep orange crimson.

A. William III. Orange and rose flowers with yellow upper petal.

A specimen of the fragrant Azalea pontica shown only for form. Even the most accurate color picture can portray in but small measure the beauty of these rare plants.

BERBERIS · Barberry

THE EVERGREEN BARBERRY is one of the most attractive shrubs that grace our gardens. Handsome in habit of growth, beautiful in blossom, and brilliant in fruit it is attractive throughout the year either as an individual or as a unit in the hedge or barrier.

It is well fitted for the latter role due to its neat appearance and prickly leaf teeth and thorny branches which will repel even the most thick-skinned intruder. They are used in rockeries and on sunny banks with pleasing effect.

BERBERIS gagnepaini ***(Black Barberry).*** Distinct in habit with stems clustered erect and arching. Narrow dull green foliage, bright yellow flowers, and blue-black, egg-shaped fruit. Very floriferous and a useful hedge plant.

B. julianae ***(Winter-green Barberry).*** An evergreen type of fairly rapid growth. A tall shrub with pale branches and spined leaves. It has clusters of yellow flowers followed by thick black fruit. Worthy of its high rank among broadleaf evergreens.

B. pruninosa ***(Frosted Barberry).*** Grows about ten feet tall. Long, narrow, spiny-tooth leaves are dark glossy green on the upper surface. Flowers are borne in yellow clusters and give way in the autumn to bluish-black fruit. A valuable hedge plant or specimen.

B. sargentiana ***(Sargent Barberry).*** Hardiest of evergreen Barberries. Large dark green serrated leaves. Fruit bluish-black.

B. stenophylla ***(Rosemary Barberry).*** A handsome shrub with slender arching branches and narrow leaves which are dark green above and silvery underneath. The flowers appear in golden-yellow clusters and are followed by attractive black fruit.

B. triacanthophora ***(Threespine Barberry).*** A broad, twiggy shrub from three to five feet tall with yellow flowers beautifully stained with red. Blue-black fruit.

B. verruculosa ***(Warty Barberry).*** One of the most popular evergreen Barberries. Glossy dark green holly-like leaves, white underneath. Grows only two to four feet high with over-lapping branches and compact habit. Makes a splendid low hedge, is perfect for the rock garden or where a dwarf shrub is needed. Foliage turns a bronze color in autumn. Small yellow flowers, richly scented. Hardy as far north as New York.

B. wilsonae subcaulialata. Tall growing, with small gray-green leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of semi-translucent fruit.

A hedge keeps the garden within bounds, helping to project a pleasing landscape picture. Dwarf, slow-growing varieties of hedge plants adapt themselves easily and quickly where space is at a premium, but on large estates, as shown in this illustration, taller-growing plants may be used.

BUXUS · Boxwood

FEW people know that the wood of the Box has been used, since 1423, for blocks for wood engravings, combs, tables, handles of tools, etc. The principal source of production is in the neighborhood of the Black Sea, and the supply, becoming short, is not likely to be increased for generations, as the growth of the Boxwood is very slow.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when topiary work was so much in vogue, the compact growing variety, Buxus suffruticosa, was clipped into fantastic shapes, and today, in Italian and some formal gardens, one still sees plants of this type.

Boxwood was originally planted in America by the early colonists, and, since that time, it has occupied an important position. No other evergreen plant can compare with its usefulness, and no lengthy description is necessary as it is very well known.

Rose beds are much improved with a border of Dwarf Boxwood (suffruticosa), or your garden made more interesting by a portion being divided by a hedge of these plants. Large specimens of this variety are available for accent plants in gardens or for entrances.

Weeping Box (pendula), loose-growing varieties (Handsworthi, Sempervirens, and Myrtifolia), as well as the Suffruticosa, are handsome specimens on the lawn.

BUXUS sempervirens *(Common Box).* Slow-growing, with dark blue-green foliage. A fine specimen because of its close-branched habit.

B. sempervirens handsworthi *(Handsworth Box).* Upright in growth. Large dark green leaves. Used for formal effects, readily trimmed.

B. sempervirens oleaefolia *(Oliveleaf Box).* Of upright habit. Oblong leaves resemble the olive.

B. sempervirens rotundifolia *(Roundleaf Box).* Dense, rich, of rounded habit. Deep green, round foliage.

B. sempervirens suffruticosa *(Truedwarf Box). (Old English Box).* Dwarf boxwood is the ideal plant for edging walks and gardens.

Such a skillful arrangement of Narcissus, Boxwood, and old stone wall and budding fruit trees, conveys a message of daintiness, dignity, strength and the promise of reward for work well done.

Ruth Dean, L.A. *Richard Averill Smith*

Richard Averill Smith *Mary Deputy Lamson, L.A.*

A hedge may be composed of trees, shrubs, or even a fence or wall covered with vines. Use Boxwood, small . . . for edges. Boxwood, large . . . for hedges.

CALLUNA · Heather

A Bit of Scotland in Your Garden.

Heather for Dry Spots.

IN THE selection of plants for elevated, sunny exposures, where the hot summer sun bakes the soil so dry that little else will grow, Heather will be found ideal.

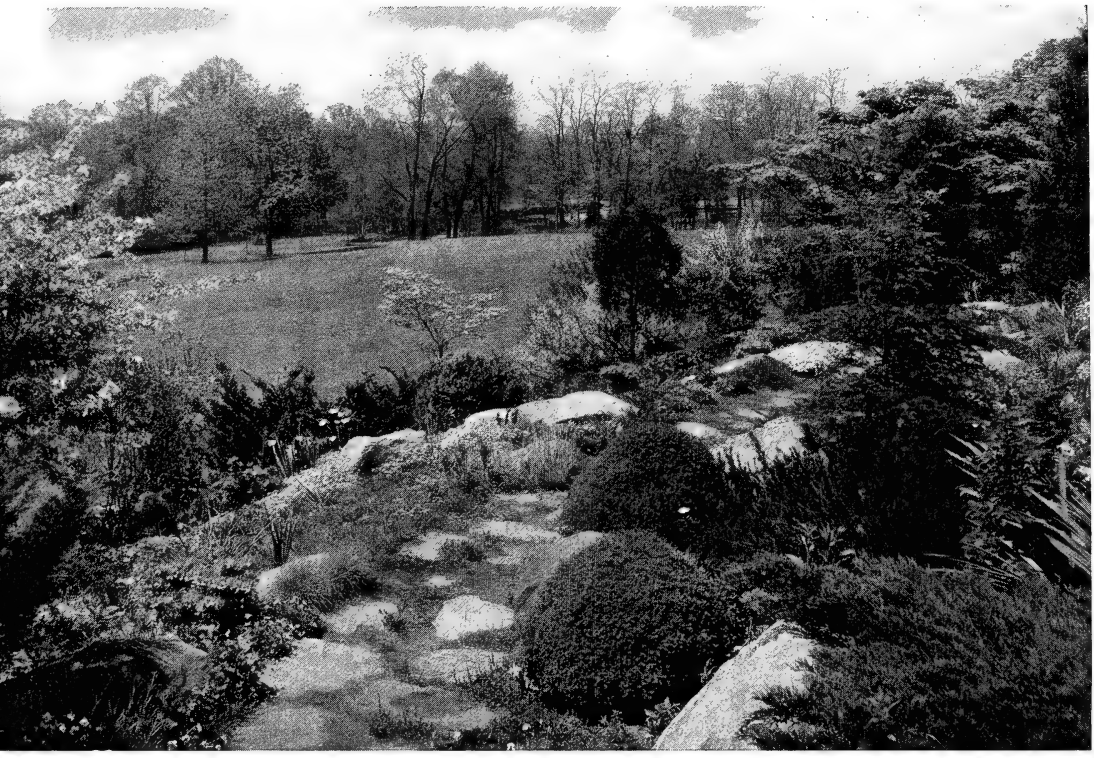
All Heather is loveliest when in bloom, but the evergreen foliage makes it even more to be desired. The Heaths are compact, low-growing plants, the small foliage closely set around the wiry little stems. Summer or winter they are welcome additions to the landscape and look best when planted in groups. Discretion must be used, however, in selecting only those varieties which are perfectly hardy. But in planting it, be sure to place it in a warm position, in well-drained soil composed of half peat and loam mixed with coarse sand. This will promote strong growth. The following will be found most satisfactory.

CALLUNA *(Erica)* tetralix *(Crossleaf Heath)*. Rosy flowers, grayish foliage. Dwarf.

C. vulgaris *(Scotch Heather)*. Attractive and useful for borders. Small, rosy pink flowers, bloom on long erect spikes during the months of August and September.

C. vulgaris alba *(White Scotch Heather)*. Very handsome, adapted for bordering evergreen plantings. White flowers appear in August and September.

C. vulgaris alba hammondi *(Hammond's Heather)*. A beautiful white variety. Blooms in midsummer—and grows about two feet tall.



If you are planning a rock garden for your summer-time gardening activities, this illustration gives a clue to successful treatment. Note the variety of rock sizes and the effectiveness of rocks of generous proportions. Rock gardens can be built successfully during the hot summer months.

CALLUNA vulgaris alporti *(Alport Heather)*. Of vigorous growth. Rich purple flowers until late in autumn. Two feet tall.

C. vulgaris carnea *(Flesh Heather)*. Very beautiful variety. Lavender pink flowers. One of the best, hardiest of Heathers, growing six inches tall and flowering early in the year. Prefers sandy, peaty soil and will not live in lime. Give a mulch of leaves in winter.

C. vulgaris flora plena. Blossoms of double white, very uncommon in Heather.

C. vulgaris rigida *(Bush Heather)*. Of spreading growth. Unusually large spikes of white flowers.

C. vulgaris rubra *(Red Heather)*. Handsome small shrub. Rosy carmine colored flowers. Blooms in early spring. 6″ to 12″ high.

COTONEASTER

(Pronounced ko-tow-nee-aster)

COTONEASTER is an Old World family of shrubs which recent botanical expeditions to the Orient have greatly enriched. They have many outstanding points of merit. The flowers are uniform in shape and size; in color they are either white or pink and are borne in clusters along the branches, from May to the end of June. In the fall they are heavily burdened with red or black fruits. Some are prostrate ground covers, others grow into moderate sized plants, while others are well suited to the rockery or for planting against walls. They are lovers of sun and wind and demand full exposure to the elements. A well-drained situation and a loamy soil are the other essentials. No garden is complete without some Cotoneasters.

COTONEASTER acutifolia *(Peking Cotoneaster).* Deciduous. Long green foliage. Attractive pinkish flowers in nodding clusters in May followed by small black, ovoid fruits. Grows about twelve feet, and makes a handsome specimen.

C. adpressa *(Creeping Cotoneaster).* A prostrate shrub with creeping stems, irregularly branched and clothed with small oval leaves, wavy at the margins. Bears pinkish flowers and small bright red fruits. A handsome and hardy addition to any rock garden.

C. apiculata. Of Chinese origin. Covered with scarlet berries in fall and winter. Forms neat mounds a yard high. Semi-evergreen.

C. buxifolia *(Box Cotoneaster).* A low-growing evergreen with oval box-like foliage. White flowers in May, followed by crimson fruit.

C. dammeri *(Dammers Cotoneaster).* Trailing. Roots as it creeps over the ground. Bright green leaves with white flowers and scarlet fruit. Unusually valuable in clothing banks. The most prostrate of all.

C. dielsiana *(Diels Cotoneaster).* Introduced by E. H. Wilson from China in 1900. Ascending, arching branches. Persistent dark green leaves remain until December, crimson fruit. One of the finest.

C. divaricata *(Spreading Cotoneaster).* Upright type of spreading habit, branching and graceful, usually attains a height of 6 to 8 feet. Lustrous, dark green leaves turn red before dropping in the fall. Abundance of red fruit. One of the hardiest.

C. francheti *(Franchet Cotoneaster).* Of pendulous habit, rich foliage. Native of southwestern China. Attains a height of 8 to 15 feet and more in diameter, bears abundance of blossom and fruit.

C. horizontalis *(Rock Cotoneaster).* Low spreading. Pinkish white flowers in spring; bright red berries in fall and winter. Very good for low rock planting. Deservedly the most popular of all.

C. horizontalis *(Standards) (Rock Cotoneaster).* Growing on stems 2 to 4 feet tall. Of a striking appearance, especially when covered with pinkish flowers in the spring and again in the fall when studded with bright red fruit. The crowns of these plants are made up of spreading and twisted branches. Valued by garden-makers for their beauty and rarity.

C. horizontalis perpusilla. Prostrate shrub clothed in an immense quantity of small evergreen foliage. Abundance of bright red fruit makes it one of the most effective fruiting plants for rockeries.

C. hupehensis *(Hupeh Cotoneaster).* Very hardy. Dark green leaves, whiplike arching and spreading branches, masses of white flowers in early summer, and a profusion of brilliant crimson fruit in autumn. Attains height of 8 to 10 feet; 10 to 15 feet wide.

C. microphylla *(Rock-spray).* Small glossy dark green leaves, white flowers. Red berries in fall. Low growing, very hardy and evergreen.

C. racemiflora soongarica *(Coral Cotoneaster).* Spreading form. Gray-green leaves, white flowers and red fruit. Very handsome and useful.

Note to Home Buyers:—The first point to be considered in planning the home landscape is the foundation planting. Here is a fine example of modest, but well-planted foundation, consisting of Rhododendrons, Cotoneaster, Japanese Yew and a ground cover of Pachysandra.

Jesse Tarbox Beals

Daphne cneorum.

COTONEASTER salicifolia *(Willowleaf Cotoneaster).* Hardy, tall growing, evergreen type. Clusters of conspicuous white flowers, followed by a wealth of small, bright red fruits.

C. salicifolia floccosa *(Woolly Cotoneaster).* One of the hardiest and most desirable. Shining, bright green leaves and white flowers. Probably at its best in fall when studded with its clusters of bright red berries.

C. simonsi *(Simons Cotoneaster).* Upright branches. Pinkish white flowers in June. Bright red berries. Semi-evergreen.

C. wilsoni *(Wilson Cotoneaster).* Low growing, of rather loose habit. Pale green foliage, dainty clusters of white flowers. Ideal for the rockery.

ESCALLONIA langleyensis. Graceful, with spreading, arching branches; small, rich green leaves; light pink flowers in short racemes.

Daphne cneorum
Garland Flower

Dainty with woody, trailing branches and dark green linear leaves. Fragrant pink flowers in clustered heads in April and May and at intervals throughout the summer. Seldom grows taller than one foot. Considered the most fragrant low evergreen.

EUONYMOUS

THE EVERGREEN EUONYMOUS are shrubs, vines and trailers and are the most popular members of a very large family composed of both deciduous and evergreen plants. The following are particularly beautiful varieties bearing handsome foliage which becomes brilliantly colored in the fall. The attractive fruits lend additional interest.

These plants are good as specimens, or when planted in groups or hedges.

EUONYMOUS patens *(Spreading Euonymous).* Develops into a broad, spreading bush 6 to 8 feet tall. Leathery, bright green leaves, broad-oval to obovate. Pink, globose fruit. Orange-red seed coat. Grows well in the most ordinary soil. Splendidly adapted for hedge-planting, it is destined to be of great value to American gardens.

E. radicans *(Winter-creeper).* A creeping plant, rooting as it spreads over the ground to form a dense carpet. Climbs to the tops of tall trees and readily covers stone walls and wooden buildings, soon making a curtain of dark lustrous green. Can also be used for edging paths and borders. Grows quickly and with a little trimming a pleasing edge is soon formed.

E. radicans acutus *(Sharpleaf Wintercreeper).* A rooting and climbing vine, may also be used as a ground cover in shady places. The under side of the long, sharp-pointed leaves is red.

E. radicans coloratus. Clinging evergreen vine with brilliant autumn coloring. Against rocks, tree-trunks, and low stone walls, it will cling freely by roots emitted from the stems and soon forms a pretty drapery. When support is lacking, the slender stems cling together and form a neat dense hummock or irregular pyramid.

E. radicans minimus *(Bay Wintercreeper).* Slender stems densely clothed with tiny ovate leaves, each from a quarter to a half inch long, dull green, with the principal veins prominent on account of their paler color. It will cling to stone or wooden supports or will form a thick mound when its small roots can not find support.

E. radicans vegetus *(Bigleaf Wintercreeper).* A vigorous plant with roundish leaves and bushy habit. Flowers and fruits abundantly. Free growing shoots emit roots and the plant may be used as a climber or as a bush.

Looking into the main garden of a large estate near Baltimore.

ILEX · Holly

THE HOLLIES belong to that select group of plants supplying the garden with year 'round greenness and richness. Their greatest charm, however, lies in their most refreshing deep, rich color when other plants about them are leafless. In summer they impart an air of tranquillity and cool dignity, making the garden or outdoor living room more livable. They are always heavily foliaged, compact of habit and densely branched. They are excellent in clustered masses or in trimmed or untrimmed hedges, are among the few evergreens that thrive in the close surroundings of smoke- and soot-laden atmosphere of large cities. To those who desire precious garden ornaments of permanent character and simple splendor, we heartily recommend them.

ILEX cornuta ***(Chinese Holly).*** A very distinct handsome Holly with curious leaves 2 to 4 inches long, rectangular in main outline, a large spine at each corner. An evergreen of rounded shape, usually slightly higher than broad. Leathery, dark glossy green foliage, red globose fruit.

I. crenata ***(Japanese Holly).*** A very attractive evergreen with short-stalked, shining, green, ovate leaves usually about ½″ long, thickly crowded along stiff upright branches. Fruit is inky black. One of the best hedge plants and an attractive specimen.

I. crenata buxifolia ***(Boxleaf Holly).*** A worthy shrub of columnar growth. Luxuriant mass of lustrous, evergreen foliage. Truly one of the most outstanding members of the Holly family.

I. crenata convexa. Small, shiny convex leaves. Compact grower; makes excellent specimens and hedges.

I. crenata fortunei ***(Fortune's Holly).*** Suited for gardens requiring dark green, year 'round color and dense, thick growth. Leaves are small, numerous and there is little change in them throughout the seasons. In the fall bright, black berries enhance its beauty. Of a striking appearance, either as a specimen or in the hedge.

Ilex crenata microphylla (Small-leaved Japanese Holly).

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel).

ILEX crenata latifolia *(Japanese Tree Holly).* A tall, free growing evergreen with dense foliage of narrow, rich green leaves. Of upright growth, makes either an excellent specimen or hedge plant.

I. crenata microphylla *(Littleleaf Japanese Holly).* A much branched shrub of irregular outline, crowded with small, shining, dark green leaves. As a specimen it makes a stiff, picturesque appearance but since it stands shearing so well it is usually used for hedge or base plantings around taller evergreens or buildings.

I. glabra *(Inkberry).* A bush of dense, twiggy habit and small, lustrous, black-green foliage. Small, white, and star-like flowers, followed by beautiful black berries. One of the few broad-leaved evergreens capable of withstanding severe New England winters. Not only handsome when massed, but makes a very useful low screen or hedge.

KALMIA latifolia *(Mountain Laurel).* Handsomest and most satisfactory of evergreen shrubs. Native to eastern North America. Foliage is good at all seasons and in June the broad dome-like clusters of bowl-shaped flowers of deepest pink make a wondrous picture. Not exacting as to soil and situation, although it will not thrive where limestone is present. Fond of leaf mould and an autumnal mulch of leaves. Essentially a social plant it is most effective in masses.

LAUROCERASUS angustifolia *(Chickasaw Plum).* A hardy evergreen of symmetrical form. Dark green, glossy foliage which, by shearing, may be kept in any desired form. Useful as a specimen, in groups or borders.

L. caroliniana *(Carolina Cherry-laurel).* One of our handsomest native evergreens; glossy, dark green, oval-like leaves. Flowers creamy white, fruit black. Upright growth.

L. officinalis schipkaensis *(Shipka Cherry-laurel).* Small, narrow leaves, shrubby growth, hardy as far north as New York.

LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium *(Box Sandmyrtle).* A dwarf evergreen with small foliage and sprays of pink flowers. Suitable for rock gardens.

LEUCOTHOE. A handsome, broad-leafed evergreen shrub, native of the southern states but hardy in the North. Graceful, with arching branches clothed with thick shining leaves that redden handsomely in the autumn. Bell-shaped, creamy white, fragrant flowers open at the tips of the branches in May. Combines well with Azaleas or Rhododendrons.

L. axillaris. Graceful and spreading. Reaches height of five feet.

L. catesbaei *(Drooping Leucothoe).* A very graceful shrub, having large, glossy green leaves on arching branches. Large spikes of small white flowers in spring and the beautiful bronze color of the autumn foliage make it attractive the year 'round.

LIGUSTRUM lucidum *(Glossy Privet).* Dense shrub with large, dark, green shiny leaves. Hardy, forms a good evergreen hedge and is also effective in foundation planting.

LONICERA nitida *(Japanese Privet Honeysuckle).* A dwarf shrub having very small, glossy leaves. Will stand shearing and may be used in borders or to form small hedges.

L. pileata *(Privet Honeysuckle).* A dwarf semi-evergreen. Small white flowers, purple fruit in fall. Desirable in the rockery.

MAHONIA · Hollygrape

THE HOLLYGRAPES are deserving of their high rank among the elite of cultivated evergreen shrubs. Their lustrous, leathery leaves which are armed with spiny teeth, their bright yellow fragrant flowers and the attractive blue-black fruit have won for them wide popularity. They prefer well drained soils and sheltered positions. Their rigidly upright stems, their bronze-green foliage and their all-around sedate and tidy appearance always make them a handsome and useful garden ornament.

MAHONIA aquifolium *(Oregon Hollygrape).* The native Holly Mahonia of the Northwest. Curious clusters of yellow flowers in early spring have a very nice odor. Glossy, rich green foliage turns a beautiful bronze to red shade in the fall. Fine combined with other broadleaf evergreens.

A pleasing effect secured with some of our beautiful specimen Japanese Cypress, Evergreen Azaleas and a ground cover of Japanese Spurge.

MAHONIA beali *(Leatherleaf Hollygrape).* Holly-like green leaves, glaucous underneath. In spring, many clusters of small yellow flowers gives off a fragrance similar to the Lily-of-the-Valley. Beautiful grape-like fruit of dark blue in large clusters in fall. Shade-enduring, useful in the shrub border.

OSMANTHUS aquifolium *(Holly Osmanthus).* A shrub or small tree which grows to 20 feet in height. Lustrous dark green, spiny leaves resembling English Holly. Fragrant white flowers. Ovoid, bluish-black fruits.

PACHISTIMA canbyi *(Canby Pachistima).* An excellent ground cover. Leathery, boxlike foliage.

PACHYSANDRA terminalis *(Japanese Spurge).* Small evergreen ground-cover which forms a dense carpet. For edging walks and beds, between evergreen shrubs or to cover the ground under dense trees where grass will not grow.

PIERIS · Andromeda

ONE of the first evergreen shrubs to bloom in the spring are the Andromedas. Their display of Lily-of-the-Valley-like flowers in April and May is a sight not to be forgotten. The buds form the preceding fall and are ready to burst forth during the first warm days of spring.

These shrubs require the same cultural treatment as Rhodendrons. They are beautiful throughout the year; for when not in bloom their foliage is exceptionally attractive. Well adapted for foundation and naturalized plantings.

PIERIS floribunda *(Mountain Andromeda).* Native of the Alleghany Mountains. Flowers in upright clusters. Spreading in form.

P. japonica *(Japanese Andromeda).* Japanese origin, exceptionally hardy. Upright character. Rich, glossy, green foliage. Gracefully nodding white flower clusters.

P. japonica variegata *(Variegated Japanese Andromeda).* A handsome upright shrub. Graceful, slender racemes of white flowers hang over interesting bright green foliage which has whitish margins.

PYRACANTHA · Firethorn

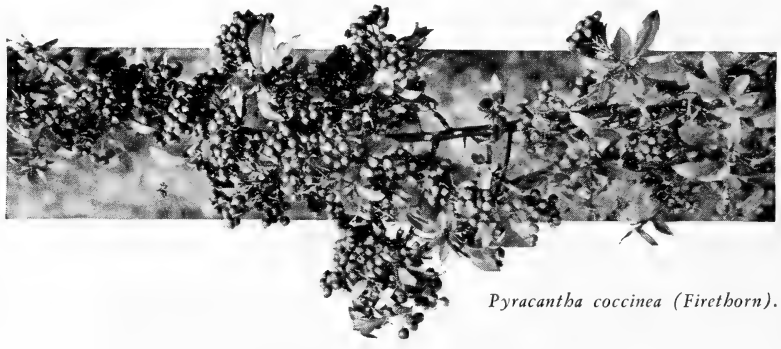
A BRILLIANT touch for the winter landscape is the Firethorn, one of nature's liveliest allies in dispersing the gloom of the flowerless days of fall and winter. This is a dense shrub, having sturdy, graceful branchlets armed with stout thorns. It has deep, shiny green foliage. Clusters of white flowers appear in the spring, which form into berry-like fruit of brilliant scarlet-orange in the fall and last until the new year arrives.

PYRACANTHA coccinea *(Scarlet Firethorn).* Combines the qualities required in the perfect evergreen shrub. Deep, shiny green foliage. Brilliant orange to scarlet berries, dainty white flowers. In its untrained state it makes a low, thick sprawling bush, ideal for the informal planting of rocky slopes, sunny rockeries or borders of shrubs. Thorny, as hedges, they are nearly impassable. The fruit attracts birds and masses of these shrubs have been planted on large estates to attract pheasants. Thrives in almost any soil, including limestone. Prefers sunny positions but will grow in the semi-shade.

P. coccinea *(Espalier).* Trained to grow on strong, upright supports and form thick sheets of rich foliage, valuable in covering blank and unsightly walls and fences. Especially attractive in fall and winter when the evergreen foliage is thickly studded with small brilliant bunches of orange-red berries.

P. coccinea *(Pyramids).* The Firethorn trained into neat pyramids is another proof of the versatility of this plant. An evergreen and a prolific bearer of dainty flowers and showy fruit, it has the added virtue of retaining its neat conical shape throughout the year with very little attention and trimming.

P. coccinea lalandi *(Laland Firethorn).* Vigorous growth, slender branches, attractive white flowers followed by fiery orange-red fruit which lasts well into the winter. Develops into a large informal shrub in sunny positions. Prized for its year-round healthy, handsome appearance.



Pyracantha coccinea (Firethorn).

HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

THE name Rhododendron itself is a happy thought; it being derived from the Greek words "rhodon" and "dendron" meaning rose-tree. It has long been eulogized in literature. Rhododendrons were introduced to the home landscape about two hundred and fifty years ago. Since that time, famed horticulturists, who have traveled the world over in search of rare plants, have discovered a remarkably floriferous species of Rhododendron growing wild in the Tibetan highlands, in fact, even at the base of the magnificent Mt. Everest in the Himalayan Mountains. Since then, the Himalayan Rhododendron has been hybridized with the native Appalachian species, producing the very finest strain of this majestic, broad-leaved evergreen.

The magnificent clusters of handsome, brilliantly colored flowers of enormous size, borne in May and June, and the general habit of the Rhododendrons when out of bloom with their shapely evergreen foliage of healthy green, makes them one of the best evergreen shrubs.

The few and simple soil and protective requirements of these plants are inexpensively and quickly attained. The majority of failures is due to the disregard of soil requirements and

their planting position in relation to the compass and the prevailing shade. As to soil, they require acidity; as to position—they should always be planted away from the scorching rays of the summer sun. These requirements apply whether you are planting the hybrid or native types.

Because of the increasing popularity of these plants and our large production, it has been possible for us to offer the Hybrid Rhododendrons at a cost very little more than the native variety, with the result that today everyone who admires the Rhododendron as one of the most important plants in the landscape plan, may plant them with the assurance that there is no mystery or special horticultural secret required to make them flourish.

Towson Nurseries is one of the leading growers of Hybrid Rhododendrons. Our tremendous plantation of both types has attracted thousands of visitors each year to enjoy the beauty of these glorious evergreen shrubs when in full bloom.

Album Elegans. Bluish-white marked with straw color. Upright habit, well suited for backgrounds.

Album Grandiflorum. Flowers light blush, fading to white. Strong growing, free blooming.

Atrosanguineum. Intense blood-red flowers; blooms early. One of the hardiest.

Caractacus. Large purplish-crimson trusses, very good foliage.

Catawbiense Album. Flowers purest white, delicately veined yellow throats. Beautiful foliage, good grower.

Catawbiense Grandiflorum. Foliage and habit of growth resembles native parent, but flowers are of deep, clear lavender.

Charles Bagley. Large cherry-red flowers, slightly spotted with copper.

Charles Dickens. Rich deep scarlet, unsurpassed where this color is desired. Very hardy.

Delicatissimum. Pure white flowers, tinted flesh pink. Large glossy leaves.

Edward S. Rand. Rich scarlet flowers.

Magnificent specimen of Hybrid Rhododendron. A remarkable achievement resulting from crossing the best of our native and Himalayan varieties.

Demonstrating the health and profuse bloom of Rhododendron.

Everestianum. Frilled flowers of delicate rosy lavender, spotted lightly with greenish black.

General Grant. Rosy scarlet; good habit and foliage.

Giganteum. Bright rose, suffused with white. Very distinct variety. Very early blooming.

Herbert Parsons. Flowers soft pink.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson, late blooming.

Ignatius Sargent. Brilliant rose-scarlet flowers, very large. One of the best.

John Spencer. Clear violet-rose flowers. Blooms late.

L. A. Trumpy. Very deep pink flowers. Tall grower.

Kettledrum. Deep red flowers, blooms late.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose, beautifully spotted. One of the best pinks.

Lady Grey Egerton. Good foliage and habit. Immense light mauve to blush flowers.

Madame Carvalho. Flowers white with greenish spots.

Madame Masson. Large white flowers.

Maximum Roseum. Greatly improved species of the native Maximum; large open, clear pink flower heads. Foliage dark, rich green. Very rare.

Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Rose-red, yellow spotted. Vigorous grower, very hardy. Highly recommended.

Mrs. John Clutton. Large white blooms.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson flowers; good foliage.

Parsons Gloriosa. Soft pink, very good grower.

Parsons Grandiflorum. Flowers wine-purple. Profuse bloomer.

Purpureum Elegans. Very dark purple flowers.

Roseum Elegans. Beautiful clear rose-pink. Rich, glossy foliage.

Roseum Superbum. Clear pink flowers. One of the best.

W. S. Sargent. Crimson flowers, tall growers.

Yaga. Dwarf growing; violet-purple blooms.

NATIVE RHODODENDRONS

THE expensive and dangerous expeditions of man into the secluded forests of the world in search of spectacular and exotic plants for our gardens has never led to the discovery of anything more valuable and beautiful than our own native Rhododendrons. The homes of these plants are in the mountainous regions of the eastern part of our country and are fitted by nature to cope with the prevailing climatic conditions and provide a wealth of beautiful bloom and handsome foliage equal to that of the costliest importation. They lend color, solidity, dignity, and air of permanence to the home grounds at all seasons but it is in the winter and spring that they are especially lovely. During the cold months their bold, rugged foliage banishes the feeling of barrenness and chill and in the spring, the large, brilliant clusters of gorgeous flowers are nestled pleasingly in the dark rich setting.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum ***(Carolina Rhododendron).*** Unusually lovely light rose-pink flowers appear in early May. Rich dark green foliage. Small shrub of compact habit. Never exceed six feet in height.

R. catawbiense ***(Catawba Rhododendron).*** Large trusses of rose-lavender flowers late in May. One of the most beautiful and hardy native evergreen shrubs. All extra heavy nursery grown plants.

R. maximum ***(Rosebay Rhododendron).*** The high growing variety familiar to visitors in the Alleghanies. Excellent plant for masses or a tall background for Hybrid Rhododendrons. Blooms late, usually during the latter part of June or early July. Large clusters of white to pink blooms.

SKIMMIA japonica ***(Japanese Skimmia).*** Low growing, densely branched. Laurel-like leaves, small white flowers, bright red, berry-like fruit. Attractive in evergreen borders, especially when covered with fruit that lasts all winter. Valuable for city planting due to its smoke-enduring qualities.

STRANSVAESIA Davidiana. An ornamental woody shrub. Long, broad, lustrous green leaves. Bears flat clusters of small white blossoms, followed by attractive red pea-sized fruits.

S. Davidiana salicifolia. Closely resembles Stransvaesia Davidiana, except for being foliaged with narrow lance-shaped leaves.

S. Davidiana undulata. Handsome, covered with interesting shining green leaves, wavy on the margins. White flowers in small clusters. Red fruits. Considered the hardiest variety of this plant.

VIBURNUM rhytidophyllum ***(Leatherleaf Viburnum).*** Handsome, upright growth. Strikingly lustrous, deeply wrinkled evergreen foliage. Flat clusters of yellowish white flowers. Bunches of small fruits, red in fall changing to shining black as the season advances. Lends solidity and real beauty to any garden all through the year.

VINCA minor ***(Common Periwinkle) (Running-myrtle).*** An excellent evergreen trailer. Lovely little lilac-blue flowers in the spring. Excellent for planting in shady positions where grasss will not grow.

V. minor alba ***(White Common Periwinkle).*** The white flowering form of the above variety.

YUCCA filamentosa ***(Common Yucca).*** Stately, with long, sharp, pointed leaves and spikes of ivory white flowers on tall stems.

Rhododendrons banked under large trees are gorgeously attractive at any season. They are naturally at home in shady spots where most other plants will not thrive.

A cool, attractive vista, such as this one, is an inviting rendezvous on the warm days of summer.

DECIDUOUS TREES

Large Tree Moving

THERE is no phase of landscaping more fascinating, which requires more skill or is more satisfying from the practical and pictorial point of view than the planting of large trees. The rewards of constant vigilance and thorough research into the habits, requirements and peculiarities of trees of great size have resulted in remarkable success in moving these giants of the forest to locations where their presence will harmoniously blend man-made structures with nature, and at the same time provide comfort and beauty. This is an additional phase of nursery work to which our efforts have been directed intensively. We have developed a most competent corps of skilled nurserymen, especially fitted for digging, transporting, and replanting large trees safely, speedily, and economically. The picture of massive pieces of architecture rising out of a bare landscape convinces anyone that there is a vital need for this branch of landscape service.

Modern methods have removed much of the expense and gamble connected with moving large trees. Those who have transplanting problems or new homes in need of shade, witness this fine example of large tree moving.

Richard Averill Smith *Mary Deputy Lamson, L.A.*

ACER · Maple

NO TREE is so lavish with its beauty and protection and few, if any, are so valuable from an economic and ornamental standpoint. While the rapid growth of trunk and limb increases its value from year to year it also enhances the worth of the property on which it grows and home and garden it protects. In it are contained all the virtues required of a specimen for the lawn, for the rural roadside or the city street. It unfolds its blossoms, varied in hue from yellowish-green to vivid scarlet, at the first blush of spring, and in summer its verdant foliage furnishes deep, refreshing shade. In the autumn it assumes the most brilliant polychromatic tints ranging from yellow through orange to deep red and scartlet. It is capable of withstanding the most savage onslaughts of winter gales. A fall of snow upon the ground acts as a foil that heightens by contrast the architecture of this, one of the grandest and worthiest of all the shade trees.

ACER dasycarpum *(Silver Maple).* A superb representative of the Maple family. Frequently grows at least a hundred and twenty or thirty feet in height, with a big horizontal spread. Limbs are slender and lengthy with the terminal twigs inclined to droop.

A. ginnala *(Amur Maple).* A graceful little Maple, not exceeding twenty feet in height. Good foliage, turns scarlet in fall.

A. palmatum. See Japanese Maples.

A. platanoides *(Norway Maple).* A good-natured, beautiful tree whose excellency as a quick shade producer is well known to skilled gardeners. Bright greenish-yellow blossoms in the early spring followed by a rich verdant mass of large flat leaves on its dome-shaped crown. Perfectly at home in the rural garden or in sedate rows along suburban avenues.

A. platanoides schwedleri *(Schwedler Maple).* Similar to Norway Maple in habit, but has purplish-crimson foliage in the spring.

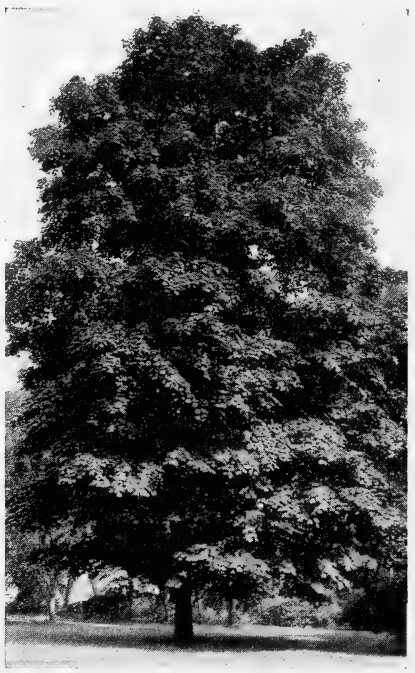
A. pseudoplatanus *(Sycamore Maple).* A fine lawn tree with beautiful deep green foliage. A vigorous grower, forming a large spreading head. Thrives in exposed situations.

A. rubrum *(Red Maple).* One of the best known Maples. Its scarlet budding in March largely contributes to the glory of the opening of spring. The gradual appearance of new brilliant red leaves further enhances its beauty.

A. saccharum *(Sugar Maple).* One of the truly great trees native to this country. In the spring every branchlet puts forth tassels of pendant yellow blossoms and attractive light green leaves. In the autumn the foliage is unsurpassable in splendor, ranging from yellow through orange to deep red and scarlet. Its vigorous ascending-spreading branches form a bell-shaped crown. The Indians first utilized it as a sugar producer, later the Colonists became aware of its worth and now due to its association with the history and romance of the northeastern part of this continent it has become firmly rooted in the affections of many Americans and Canadians.

Trees have about them something beautiful and attractive even to the fancy, since they cannot change their places, are witnesses of all the changes that take place around them; and as some reach a great age, they become, as it were, historical monuments, and like ourselves they have a life, growing and passing away,—not being inanimate and unvarying like the fields and rivers.

—WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT.



The Sugar Maple is noted for its striking autumn coloring.

ACER palmatum · Japanese Maple

THE JAPANESE MAPLES are extremely beautiful, diminutive trees of dense, though graceful habit, and elegant foliage. They are beautiful, especially in the spring, when the leaves assume delicate shades of green and red and again in the autumn when they become strikingly tinted. They thrive in well drained soil and are happy in partial shade. Wise gardenmakers have long been acquainted with their worth, especially in small gardens where larger trees would be out of scale.

ACER palmatum ***(Japanese Maple).*** A dwarf tree bearing foliage of delicate shades of red and green in spring which turns to brilliant scarlet in fall.

A. palmatum atropurpureum ***(Bloodleaf Japanese Maple).*** A dwarf tree having compact, blood-red to purplish-red foliage.

A. palmatum atropurpureum dissectum ***(Cutleaf Weeping Japanese Bloodleaf Maple).*** Very dwarf. Deep, blood-red, finely cut foliage.

A. palmatum dissectum ***(Cutleaf Weeping Japanese Maple).*** Very dwarf, with slender, graceful spreading branches. Foliage light green.

AESCULUS · Horsechestnut

NO TREE is more prodigal in its wealth of blossoms, and none is more brilliantly beautiful than the Horsechestnut. Its massive branches with their laterals sweep the ground and form a splendid oval or bell-shaped crown. In spring pyramids of flowers

A towering Horsechestnut in bloom. The brick wall leading from the door, the Boxwood, the overhanging fruit tree and the perennial border all combine in forming an attractive vista.

fully ten inches high, are upthrust from the ends of thousands of branches. It will grow well on sandy or on calcareous soils but does best in rich, cool loam. Given plenty of room on the lawn it will exceed 100 feet in height and twenty feet in girth of trunk.

AESCULUS carnea *(Red Horsechestnut).* Very handsome and desirable. Foliage is darker green than the white Horsechestnut. Resists drought. Lovely flowers in May vary from light pink to scarlet. A fine specimen tree for the lawn.

A. hippocastanum *(European Horsechestnut).* Native of Greece and Bulgaria. Develops into a very large tree. Showy white flowers in panicles from 8 to 12 inches long borne in great profusion in May. An excellent shade tree.

A. hippocastanum alba flora-plena *(Double White-flowered Horsechestnut).* Same characteristics as the European Horsechestnut. Large, showy, double white flowers in great abundance.

ALBIZZIA julibrissin rosea *(Mimosa tree).* For those who have reserved a favored spot in the garden for a plant of exotic beauty and charm, we recommend the Mimosa tree. It forms a low growing specimen of spreading, somewhat pendulous habit and in early summer bears fragrant, bright pink flowers crowded in heads at the ends of branches. These are followed by long, showy seed pods. The foliage is graceful and feathery and composed of numerous tremulous leaflets which tend to make this an exquisitely lovely tree that subtly enriches the garden and soon wins itself an exalted place in the esteem of its possessor.

The lovely Mimosa lives up to its name, silk tree. A close-up showing its fluffy, silken blossoms, and graceful foliage, truly a magnificent specimen on any lawn, however small.

Phillip D. Gendreau

AMYGDALUS · Flowering Peach

EVERY twig of the Amygdalus is a garland, and in masses of red and white they most adequately express the exuberant beauty of spring. They require pruning, and the practice of removing bloom-clustered whips is not only beneficial, but when these are taken into the house they create an air, in even the humblest room, that no expensive bouquet can out-do. These trees flourish in any good garden soil and are cultivated as easily as the common Peach. They are usually kept diminutively compact and are charming assets to any lawn they grace.

AMYGDALUS persica alboplena *(Double White Flowering Peach).* Dwarf. Characterized by early profusion of double white blossoms. Thrives best in light airy spaces. Entrancingly beautiful when viewed against the rich, dark foliage of evergreens.

A. persica rubroplena *(Double Red Flowering Peach).* Few trees equal the floral effect of the Red Flowering Peach. The double, brilliant red blossoms rank up and down the numerous branchlets in great profusion to make this small round-headed plant one of the most spectacular and showy of all garden ornaments. The flowers are followed by pointed, bright green leaves. Happiest in a sunny spot in the garden where the soil is fairly rich.

ARALIA spinosa *(Devils-Walkingstick).* Armed stems, large leaves and enormous flowers create a very distinctive semi-tropical appearance.

BETULA · Birch

THE BIRCH is known for its picturesque bark, but we rarely appreciate its beauty until it is seen without a leaf to cover it, clean and lovely against a background of evergreen. Most of the Birches prefer moist sand and loamy soil, but some grow satisfactorily in dry places with poor soil. The handsome, bright green foliage of the Birches turns to a bright yellow in the fall. Plant them as single specimens or in groups on the lawn.

BETULA alba *(European White Birch).* A rapid growing tree. Triangular leaves, silver-white bark and spray-like branches make it very effective among evergreens.

B. alba laciniata *(Cutleaf Birch).* One of the most graceful White Birch trees, with weeping branches and light green, cut foliage.

B. japonica *(European Birch).* Slender tree with pendulous branches and white bark peeling off in layers.

B. lutea *(Yellow Birch).* Young bark aromatic and yellowish gray.

B. nigra *(River Birch).* Moisture-loving, graceful, slender, densely branched. Remarkable for its torn and ragged, reddish-brown and silvery-gray bark.

A lake with its alluring reflections is an invaluable feature of any landscape. Here we see Rhododendrons and Azaleas blossoming in the foreground, while in the background a White Birch adds a necessary note of contrast.

Too often the value of fruit trees in the home landscape is overlooked. Here is an example of successful landscape treatment making full use of the Apple tree as a specimen, providing shade and fruit as well.

CARPINUS · Hornbeam

THE HORNBEAMS are trees of dense head with medium sized, bright green leaves in the spring, turning to a yellow or scarlet color in the fall. They are very valuable for high hedges, and make a splendid game cover, retaining their withered foliage throughout most of the winter. They are very hardy, and will thrive in any good soil.

CARPINUS betulus *(European Hornbeam).* Dense habit, rich foliage and interesting catkins are characteristic of this lovely tree from Europe.

C. caroliniana *(American Hornbeam).* Bushy, with dense, slender and somewhat pendulous branches. Dark, bluish-green foliage changes to lovely autumn tints.

CASTANEA—See Nut Trees.

CELTIS occidentalis *(American Hackberry).* Large tree usually to one hundred feet. Light green foliage and orange red fruit.

CERCIDIPHYLLIUM japonicum *(Katsura tree).* Imported from Japan, where it is abundant on slopes of certain hills and mountains. Pyramidal in outline. Interesting heart-shaped foliage is purplish in spring and refreshing light green in summer. Makes a charming specimen, invaluable as a hedge plant. The fall coloring, bright yellow and partially scarlet, is exceptionally beautiful.

CERCIS canadensis *(American Redbud).* A rapidly growing, round-headed tree, growing to forty feet. Rosy pink flowers, extremely effective in a planting with white Dogwood.

CLADRASTIS lutea *(Yellow-Wood).* Symmetrically shaped, one of the finest and rarest trees of North America. Although native to Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, it is hardy in the North. White pea-shaped flowers, delicately fragrant, appear in May in large clusters in such profusion as to almost clothe the tree.

CORNUS · Dogwood

DOGWOODS are the favorite native flowering trees. These trees are in bloom for a comparatively long time in the spring, their white and pink flowers shining through the dark twigs and hiding the fresh green of the emerging leaves. In the autumn the leaves turn purplish and a profusion of fiery red berries appear, attracting flocks of birds which consider their astringent meat a delicacy. Always they are in harmony with their surroundings. They are perfectly happy in the sunlight and their habit of growth, especially the spreading, flattened crowns, fits them perfectly for the shady woodland planting. Placed before a group of evergreens the glory of their gorgeous blossoms come to its full effect and the autumnal foliage and fruits are especially charming.

CORNUS florida *(White Flowering Dogwood).* Charming native of our woodlands, it is small, of upright growth and produces a wealth of dainty white flowers and brilliant red fruit. In hardiness, adaptability and ornamental qualities it ranks with the finest. Known to the garden lovers throughout the world.

C. florida pendula *(Weeping White Dogwood).* An unusual White Dogwood bearing flowers and foliage of the same beauty and character as Cornus florida except that it has pendulous branches. Slow-growing. Used advantageously in many locations.

C. florida plena *(Double White Flowering Dogwood).* Similar to our native Dogwood in habit, but with large double flowers. Extremely effective in naturalistic plantings.

C. florida rubra *(Red Flowering Dogwood).* The bright spring cheer of the Red Flowering Dogwood is always felt, even by those usually insensible to the charms of nature. Horizontal branches starred with large pink flowers may thrust themselves out from the woodland border with abandoned grace, or this versatile little plant may stand as a poised symmetrical specimen on the conventional lawn. Grows well in shade or sunlight. Bears a mass of bright green foliage, brilliantly colored in autumn. When the leaves fall the large flat flower buds appear at the tips of the branchlets and these, combined with the strong, slightly angular limb arrangement, make a pleasing piece of natural architecture.

C. kousa *(Kousa Dogwood).* A native of the Orient. Grows as high as twenty feet, bears white flowers in June. Bright green foliage. Scarlet berries, conspicuous and attractive to birds.

Maryland's dogwood in the home planting, along roadsides and in the woods is one of the world's most beautiful spring flowering trees. Dogwood may be planted now and looks well either as a specimen or when planted in groups with Azaleas, Rhododendrons, or other ericaceous shrubs.

Richard Averill Smith

CRATAEGUS · Hawthorn

THE HAWTHORN family offers a wide variety of small spiny trees which range in height from 15 to 40 feet. They have excellent foliage and attractive flowers which vary from white through pink to red; these are followed by brilliant fruit which is usually lustrous red, orange or yellow and hang on the trees during most of the winter. The autumnal tints of the foliage are vivid. No trees are more easily grown. A good loam and an open fully exposed situation are the essentials. They love the wind and the bright rays of the burning sun and are valuable as a windbreak or shelter for plants less hardy than they. Their habit of growth and the rugged thorns make them invaluable as hedge plants and a single specimen or mass of them on the lawn with their decorative luxuriance are worthy of the stateliest setting.

CRATAEGUS carrierei *(Carriere Hawthorn).* A small tree which grows about 20 feet in height. Spreading branches are armed with stout spikes. Lustrous green foliage, large flowers with red discs. Bears fruit prolifically, which is ovoid in shape and a bright orange in color. Sprays covered with long pointed thorns and brilliant fruit are used extensively for house decoration in the autumn.

C. cordata *(Washington Hawthorn).* Slender, grows about 25 feet tall, with a small, shapely crown and nearly triangular leaves which turn brilliant scarlet in the autumn. One of the latest to open its perfect, white flowers. The small lustrous, scarlet fruit hangs in clusters and remains on the tree until spring. Extremely hardy, pre-eminently suited for park, garden or street planting.

C. mollis *(Downy Hawthorn).* Among the most decorative of Hawthorns, with large bright green foliage and showy white flowers. Attractive scarlet fruit, somewhat pear-shaped and usually about one-half inch in diameter. Very rugged and pleasing form, short stout thorns. Picturesque winter appearance.

C. oxycantha albo-plena *(Double White English Hawthorn).* A double-flowering variety of the old English Hawthorn. Snow white, fragrant blooms in profusion. Rugged, thorny, makes an exceptional appearance in the hedge or shelter or as a single specimen. Seldom grows over 15 feet, thrives in any sunny, airy location.

C. oxycantha albo-plena *(Espalier) (Double White Flowering Hawthorn).* Trained to grow in a vertical flat plane for the garden or garage wall or along the boundary fence so that the attractive foliage, flower, and fruit can block out objectionable sights or afford those whose grounds lack space a wealth of beauty and charm they would otherwise be denied.

C. oxycantha pauli *(Pauls Double Scarlet Hawthorn).* Few trees are more appreciated than this. It richly deserves the enviable place it has won in the affection of garden lovers. Bears double, scarlet flowers in great profusion and bright green foliage. Pleasing as a showy accent plant and a hedge of them in bloom is one of the grandest sights in nature.

C. oxycantha rosea plena *(Double Pink, English Hawthorn).* Double pink variety of the famed Hawthorn common throughout the greater part of Europe. A charming small tree growing to about 15 to 20 feet in height. Bright green foliage, thorny limbs. Grows happiest in bright, airy positions and is an excellent hedge plant.

C. punctata *(Dotted Hawthorn).* Grows to 50 feet, with horizontally spreading branches and short, stout spines. Large flowers with yellow or rose colored anthers followed by great quantities of fruit of various colors, sometimes red or yellow orange. One of the most admired American Hawthorns.

DIOSPYROS virginiana *(Common Persimmon).* An ornamental tree with handsome, lustrous foliage and decorative and edible fruits. The fruit is varied and interesting, is usually about one inch in diameter, globe shaped, orange with a red cheek, and has a rich, sweet flavor. Generally grows thirty feet high in open, sunny locations and develops into a useful, picturesque specimen.

FAGUS · Beech

THE BEECHES are tall, deciduous, hardy trees of noble symmetrical habit with smooth, light gray bark and clean, dark green or purple foliage, seldom attacked by insects or disease. They usually thrive in soil useless for the oak and other forest trees and are attractive all through the year. In fact, naming the season in which it is at the height of its beauty would be difficult. Whether it is in May when the fresh glossy green, crinkled leaves burst from the brown pointed sheaths, or when one looks up through the shining yellow of their gold, to a clear deep blue October sky; or when the smooth gray trunk and branches are softly etched against the snow, are questions only to be answered by the individual and are solely dependent upon taste and preference. The multitudinous leaves throw a dense,

refreshing shade in summer, turn russet brown in the winter, cling persistently to the trees and give a sensation of warmth to the landscape on the coldest days. They are the most serviceable of windbreaks and should also be considered for the important place on the lawn where they grow into neat, graceful specimens. They are regarded as one of the best high hedge plants, tidy and easy to keep within bounds, their strong limbs interlacing, making them impregnable.

FAGUS americana *(American Beech).* A large, spreading, tree with smooth, light steel-gray bark. An interesting tree in the landscape. Produces an edible nut.

F. sylvatica *(European Beech).* Compact, medium sized, somewhat slower growing and having a darker and glossier green foliage than the American Beech. During the fall, leaves turn a reddish brown and remain through most of winter. Very effective for hedges, windbreaks and screens.

F. sylvatica pendula *(European Weeping Beech).* A decorative type of weeping tree with the same characteristics as the European Beech except its branches are pendulous.

F. sylvatica purpurea *(Purple Beech).* Very low branched, of medium size. The rich purple of the foliage in May and June, changing to a purplish-green as the season progresses, marks this as an unusually fine specimen.

FRAXINUS americana *(White Ash).* Tall, broad-headed with narrow dark green, ornamental leaves, the under surface of which are white. A handsome specimen. Useful for street, avenue, and park planting as well as the lawn.

F. americana pendula *(Standard) (Weeping Ash).* Dark green foliage and pendulous branches. One of the best pendulous trees for forming arbors and shading lawn seats.

F. lanceolata *(Green Ash).* A handsome shade tree growing to 60 feet. Its foliage is composed of an abundance of small, bright green leaflets. A native of eastern United States. It thrives in any good soil that is moderately moist.

GINKGO biloba *(Maidenhair Tree).* One of the most beautiful and unusual of all hardy, exotic trees, and entirely different in habit and foliage.
This remarkable tree has grown since ancient times about the temples in China where it is believed to be sacred. Although considered native to China, it is not known to occur in a truly wild state. Due to the fact that it has come down through centuries it is revered by all mankind.
In the autumn the foliage assumes a brilliant yellow hue, making the tree attractive at this season as well as in the summer. It is highly valued as a park and street tree, withstanding the smoke and dust of the city and is free from insect injury. It also makes a wonderful lawn specimen and frequently attains 100 feet in height.

GLEDITSIA triacanthos *(Common Honeylocust).* A large, hardy tree with spreading branches forming a broad, graceful head of fine, light green foliage, which turns clear yellow in the fall. The greenish white flowers appear in long racemes, followed by ornamental pods. Useful for city planting. Makes impenetrable hedges if planted thickly and pruned severely.

HALESIA tetraptera *(Great Silverbell).* Most conspicuous of early white flowering trees. In May clouds of white flowers resembling those of the snowdrop appear in great quantities. A very graceful plant of drooping habit rarely attaining a height of more than 10 feet.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata *(Goldenrain Tree).* A handsome, hardy, flowering tree. Flat-topped, seldom forty feet high, its crown is greater than its height, the dark green, pinnate leaves cling to the end of every shoot. Flowers are similar in shape to those of the Horsechestnut, but a clear yellow, with prominent orange-red markings at the base of the petals. Fruit is at first white, and changes to pink and brown. A native of northern China, it was brought into cultivation more than a century and a half ago but by no means as widely grown as its merits deserve. Thrives in town gardens and parks.

LARIX europaea *(European Larch).* A rare and interesting pyramidal tree resembling the Spruce. Bears small cones and when seen in the summer, often mistaken for an evergreen tree. Very hardy, rapid grower, prefers light, moist soil.

Fagus sylvatica (European Beech)

LARIX leptolepis *(Japanese Larch)*. Undoubtedly the most beautiful of the Larches. The dense long foliage of bluish-green turns to a bright yellow in autumn.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua *(Sweet Gum)*. Tall, pyramidal, with foliage resembling the Maple and turning a deep crimson in the fall. A moisture-loving tree of moderate growth. Will withstand the salt air of the seashore.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera *(Tulip Tree)*. The fastest growing, longest-lived, soft wood tree of the East. It develops into a tall straight specimen. The large, greenish yellow, tulip-like, fragrant flowers are borne in great abundance.

MAGNOLIA

MAGNOLIAS, aristocrats of ancient lineage, are possessed of many superlative qualities. They have the largest flowers and the largest undivided leaves of any group of trees hardy in northeastern North America. No other genus of hardy or half-hardy trees and shrubs can boast of so many excellencies, such as their free flowering character, their great beauty of blossom and foliage and ease of cultivation.

They grow best in cool, deep, nourishing humus and should be given some protection from strong winds. No family of trees and shrubs is worthy of more devoted care and attention and with their tradition and background dating to antiquity, they should be included in the planting plans of all who wish to add a note of the unusual.

MAGNOLIA glauca *(Sweetbay)*. A slender native tree growing to 20 or 30 feet in height, it is hardy as far north as Canada, and grows wild in lowlands and swamps. Its fragrant, white flowers are small and cupshaped and are borne over a long period in the summer.

M. macrophylla *(Bigleaf Magnolia)*. A very interesting type with tremendous leaves and large white blooms 10 to 12 inches in diameter.

M. tripetala *(Umbrella Magnolia)*. An open-headed tree, growing to a height of forty feet. Has large, smooth leaves crowded at the ends of the branches, forming an umbrella shape. Its white flowers appear when the foliage is well advanced.

The garden's enchantment is always increased where the dainty blooms of the Saucer Magnolia can be viewed against the ever changing blue and white of the spring sky.

Lovely Magnolias to grace the spring garden with elegance of flower and perfume.

ASIATIC MAGNOLIAS

THE fragrance of the Asiatic Magnolias is delightful. The first to bloom is the Magnolia stellata, with a shower of white starry flowers, followed by Magnolia soulangeana, whose large, creamy blossoms are flushed with deep pink. Magnolia kobus is one which has proven quite hardy. It was found by Professor Sargent growing in the forests of Hokkaido in Japan. Its exquisite flowers of cream white are almost as large in diameter as a saucer.

MAGNOLIA denudata *(conspicua) (Yulan Magnolia).* A native of China and known to have been cultivated there since 618 A.D., is one of the most showy of the species. So profuse are the white flowers that over 1200 blooms have been counted on a single tree.

M. kobus *(Kobus Magnolia).* A native of the Orient. The hardiest of all Magnolias. Its young bark and twigs, when bruised, emit a pleasing, aromatic scent. The white flowers are borne in profusion.

Magnolia soulangeana Saucer Magnolia

This Chinese Magnolia is one of the best specimens for individual planting. It is vigorous, hardy, with glossy foliage. The bell-shaped flowers are about four to six inches across, purplish pink on the outside, but white within.

M. soulangeana alexandrina *(Alexander Magnolia).* One of the earliest blooming Magnolias. The large flowers are white on the inside and a deep purple near the base on the outside.

M. soulangeana lennei *(Lenne Magnolia).* Large cup-shaped flowers, wine colored shaded to rich crimson. Late flowering, very showy.

M. stellata *(Star Magnolia).* A native of Japan and one of the hardiest of the Magnolias. The delicate, fragrant, star-like flowers and its dwarf habit of growth makes it one of the most pleasing additions to the garden. Magnolia stellata was introduced in America in 1862. We recommend it highly.

I breathe the perfume, delicate and strong,
That comes like incense from thy petal-bower;
My fancy roams those southern woods along,
Beneath that glorious tree, where deep among
The unsunned leaves thy large white flower-cups hung!

—C. P. CRANCH.

MALUS · Flowering Crabapple

DAINTY beauty and rugged health, the qualities so eagerly sought after and so often lacking in flowering trees are both present in the Flowering Crabapples. The multitudes of white and pink and red flowers in spring, which in some cases obscure the branches from view; the wealth of vari-colored fruits so attractive in the autumn; the clean, insect-free foliage in summer and the picturesque winter appearance of these trees win for them a high rating in the ranks of the world's best cultivated plants.

Fitted by nature for a variety of uses, they are especially good as specimens, furnish immediate and remarkable results in hedges and produce charming effects in masses.

MALUS atrosanguinea *(Carmine Crab).* A small, bush-like tree that bears diminutive, single, carmine flowers in such profusion they almost obliterate the branches. Are beautiful as specimens or in masses. A row of them makes a most useful and attractive hedge.

M. arnoldiana *(Arnold Crab).* A broad globe-shaped tree with slender branches bearing pink semi-double flowers and bright yellow fruits. A beautiful hybrid whose origin is uncertain. Considered by some to be the most beautiful of all the Crabs.

M. baccata *(Siberian Crab).* One of the oldest Asiatic Crabapples. Grows 30 to 40 feet tall, with stout spreading branches and slender branchlets. Flowers are single, pure white, fragrant and profusely borne in clusters. The fruits are small, yellowish or yellowish red, of translucent texture and borne in great quantities.

M. baccata mandshurica *(Manchurian Crab).* Low, densely branched, producing a vast number of single white flowers and large showy fruit. The foliage is bright green. Valuable and charming.

M. coronaria *(Wild Sweet Crab).* A handsome small tree with a twiggy head and bright green foliage. The flowers are borne in great quantities, large fragrant, rose in color when first in bloom but gradually changing to white. The hard yellowish fruit is borne prolifically and has been used for cider, jelly and preserves. As an ornament this tree is unusually valuable.

M. dawsoniana *(Dawson Crab).* A shrub-like tree bearing light green foliage, large white flowers and good sized fruit, which hangs from the strong shoots. It is a showy tree when its dense verdant head of green is studded by the masses of snow-white bloom.

M. eleyi *(Eley Flowering Crab).* A small tree of charming year-round appearance. The flowers are large and light red, the dark red fruit is borne profusely. Leaves have a reddish color when opening and the foliage has a pleasing purplish hue throughout the growing season. Few trees equal it in its display of color in foliage, flower, and fruit.

M. flexilis. Showy with fine delicate pink, single flowers. Most useful for border, lawn, or hedge planting.

M. floribunda *(Japanese Flowering Crab).* An old garden favorite, spreading in growth and bearing blossoms of rose, blending into white. Fruit is yellowish green about the size of a pea, a great attraction to birds. It is a rugged tree and bears both flowers and fruit in great profusion.

M. floribunda purpurea *(Purple Flowering Crab).* One of the showiest of all Crabapples. Purplish green foliage, vinous red flowers and large, rich purplish red fruits. During its long blossoming season is canopied in bloom, making it one of the most spectacular and colorful plants.

M. halliana parkmani *(Parkman Crab).* Has long been a favorite of the flower-loving Japanese. Small and very slow-growing and produces a multitude of double pink blossoms and small brownish-red fruits. Many admirers of the Crabapple family consider this member its most winsome.

M. ioensis plena *(Bechtel Crab).* A native of this country. Late in the spring after the leaves appear it bears large, fragrant, double pink flowers that resemble small roses and excite the interest and admiration of all beholders. Limbs are rugged and make a spreading, ascending growth to form a neat pyramidal crown. Deserves the wide praise lavished on it by gardeners everywhere.

Malus ioensis bechteli (Bechtels Crab).

Malus scheideckeri (Scheidecker Crab). A shower of lovely double pink flowers.

MALUS lancifolia *(Narrowleaf Crab).* Grows about 25 feet high bearing large bluish pink flowers and abundant green and waxy fruit about one inch in diameter. Branches are spreading and spiny.

M. niedzwetzkyana *(Redvein Crab).* Derives its name from the peculiar fashion in which the leaves are tinged red on the nerves. Bark and wood are reddish and fruit is purple red on the inside and out. Profuse flowers are deep red and the tree makes a brilliant appearance in any setting.

M. prunifolia rinki *(Chinese Apple).* Small wide-spreading tree that grows fifteen to eighteen feet high. It bears pinkish white flowers and yields an edible apple, sometimes 1½ inches in diameter, of greenish yellow color and a bitter-sweet flavor. One of the most interesting of all the Crabs.

M. sargenti *(Sargent Crab).* Dwarf species with branches rigid and spreading, the lower ones sweeping the ground. Flowers are of purest white, saucer-shaped and appear in clusters. These are followed by masses of wine-colored fruit which is relished by the birds. In habit, flower, and fruit, distinct and eminently suitable for covering banks and slopes.

M. scheideckeri *(Scheidecker Crab).* Bears its pale pink flowers in utmost profusion. Small, pyramidal in habit and one of the outstanding flowering trees of the early spring. Fruit large and yellow, often used in jelly making.

M. sieboldi *(Toringo Crab).* Low dense tree of sprawling, informal habit with small white flowers tinged with rose. Fruit is yellow or red and attractive to birds. Makes a very good specimen for the small garden and an excellent plant for slopes.

M. spectabilis *(Chinese Flowering Crab).* Small tree twenty to thirty feet in height with a narrow vase-shaped crown of numerous rigid ascending branches. Flowers are pale pink, semi-double and fragrant, the fruits globose, yellow and about three-quarters of an inch in diameter. An old denizen of the gardens and with its wealth of clustered blossoms always strikingly beautiful.

M. Van Wyck *(Van Wyck Crab).* Upright tree which produces a multitude of blush white flowers. An unusual variety, beautiful in flower and capable of filling an important place in the garden.

M. Zumi *(Zumi Crab).* Small, usually about 20 feet high with a rounded head of twiggy growth. Fragrant blossoms are pink when opening in May, later fading to white, followed by numerous small globe-shaped red fruits. Originated in the mountains of central Japan, being plentiful on the slopes of sacred Mount Fuji.

Weeping Crabapples

MALUS Oekonomierath Ectermeyer. When displayed properly there are few trees to equal its handsome weeping appearance. Bears a profusion of single, clear pink flowers and pleasing green foliage along its hanging branches.

M. Eva Rathke *(Weeping Crab).* Weeping tree with a broad, strong head composed of pendulous branches mounted on a strong, clear stem. Produces large, single pink flowers and large fruits. Well suited where a plant of unusual character is needed.

M. floribunda Excellency Theil *(Weeping Crab).* Of unusual beauty and charm. Has spreading, drooping limbs and a broad head. Irregular of habit and makes one of the most picturesque of all weeping trees especially when covered by its numerous, large, single, pink flowers.

MORUS alba pendula *(Weeping Mulberry).* Very ornamental with light green shiny leaves and slender branches that droop to the ground.

OXYDENDRUM arboreum *(Andromeda Arborea) (Sourwood).* One of the few tree members of the great family which embraces Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Ericas, Vacciniums and other familiar plants. Native of southeastern United States and attains a height of 30 to 50 feet. Its straight trunk is covered with dark gray, furrowed bark. Leaves are lance-shaped, finely serrated along the margins, bright green on both surfaces and have a pleasant acidulous taste. Urn-shaped flowers, which open in July are borne in loose, spreading panicles at the end of every shoot.

PLATANUS orientalis *(European Plane Tree).* Has a large, regular-formed head of dense, bright green foliage. In winter the light, often creamy white bark of the branches and limbs is mottled by darker blotches of older bark, giving this tree an interesting and characteristic appearance. Thrives in all soils and is especially suited for street planting. Has been famous from time immemorial. We recommend it as a shade tree rich in practical and pictorial values.

POPULUS · Poplar

POPLARS are deciduous trees that attain considerable height. They are natives of temperate climates of both hemispheres, and are mostly of rapid growth. Some believe the word Populus is derived from poipallo, meaning to vibrate or shake; others suppose it obtained its name from being used in ancient times to decorate the public places in Rome where it was called Arbor Populi, or the tree of the people. The Lombardy poplar is one of the most striking and distinct trees suited to planting in the north.

POPULUS bolleana *(Bolleana Poplar).* Very tall narrow-topped tree. Foliage is dark green above and almost snowy white beneath. Habit somewhat like the Lombardy poplar. Should be planted among other darker foliaged trees.

P. nigra betulifolia *(Black, Birch-leaved Poplar).* Of European origin; a tree of columnar habit of growth with dark cast to the foliage.

P. nigra italica *(Lombardy Poplar).* Columnar and narrow in growth, used extensively for screens and quick effects. Rightly placed and used, they are among the most useful trees we have.

PRUNUS · Flowering Cherry

THE ORIENT has never imported more lovely or worthy floral beauties than the Cherries of Japan. There is a great variety among them, some are of upright growth, others are weeping; with double and single flowers varying in color from white to deep pink. All of them are beautiful. They are planted everywhere throughout Japan, around the humblest peasant's home and in palace gardens. There is a gay and cheery air about these white and pink blossoms and the prodigality of flowers and joyousness of color is always ravishing. In the weeping sorts the delicately tinted blooms cascade down along slim, graceful stems filling the air with fragrance and when massed together take on the appearance of billowy clouds. The summer foliage is of a quiet, restful green, their winter aspect is always interesting and attractive. Often gardens contain those dull, unappealing spots that one or several of these gorgeous garden gems could brighten and yearly herald the coming of spring with a myriad of dainty blossoms.

There are many Japanese Cherries as lovely as Prunus shidare-higan (standard form), but it blooms so early that its exquisite blossoms are all the more beautiful in contrast with surrounding trees, whose foliage is barely perceptible.

An excellent old specimen of Japanese Cherry tree at the height of its spring loveliness. Their early, spectacular blooming habit makes them one of the most treasured flowering trees

PRUNUS amanogawa-zakura. Beautiful columnar outline. Fragrant, semi-double, pale pink flowers appear in great quantities late in the season. Very useful when out of bloom for framing garden pictures.

P. asahi-botan zakura. Slow growing, branching from the ground. Enormous quantities of double light pink blooms appear at midseason. Suitable in any section of the garden where a dwarf blooming tree is desired. Especially beautiful in the foreground of an evergreen tree planting.

P. autumnalis *(October Cherry).* Has advantage of blooming in early spring and again in the autumn. Diminutive, semi-double, light pink flowers in great profusion. Usually columnar or bush-like. One of the most unusual and accommodating trees in culture.

P. beni higan *(subhirtella) (Spring Cherry).* Blossoms first in spring, usually immediately after the last snow of winter. Low, bushy, rarely more than 20 feet tall. Thin ascending branches and a dense mass of twiggy branchlets, form a flattened oval crown. Single, silvery-pink flowers borne in such profusion as to completely hide twigs and branches.

P. fujizan zakura *(Mt. Fuji).* A lovely variety which the Japanese named in honor of their sacred Mount Fuji. Large, double, snowy-white flowers in great abundance. Small, bush-like, with ascending spreading branches.

P. kofugen. Vigorous, upright, bearing double, deep pink flowers in May. One of the best for planting along roads or avenues.

P. kunrin. Late flowering. Large, very double pink flowers.

P. mikurumagaeshi. One of the best. Of spreading habit. Multitude of double, pale rose flowers in mid-season.

P. naden-zakura. Upright growth, fitted for road or street planting. Very double, light pink blooms late in season. One of the most popular and beautiful flowering trees.

P. ojochin-zakura. Lovely form, large semi-double, pale pink flowers.

P. rhexi. Dwarf. Rose-like, double white blooms. Ideal plant in the border.

P. sekizan-zakura-kwanzan. Compact, low branched. Blooms late. Large, double, deep pink flowers change to old rose. Considered by many the best deep colored variety.

P. shidare-higan *(Standard Form).* Beautiful form. Wide spreading limbs divide into branches curving downward into slender whip-like pendant branchlets. Prolific and bears its small, single, blush-pink flowers very early. In Japan, especially in the temple grounds, magnificent examples are common. There is no more graceful or beautiful tree.

PRUNUS shidare higan *(Pyramid Form).* Pyramidal weeping tree with branches very close to the ground. Very hardy and dependable. Bears enormous quantity of single, light pink flowers. Very early.

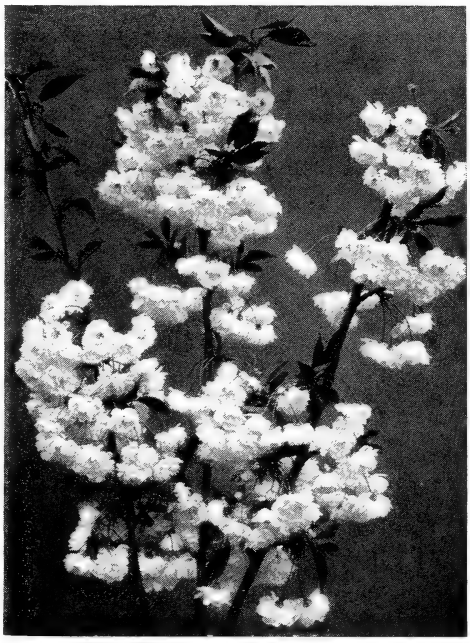
P. shidare higan zohara. A standard weeping variety. Numerous slender branches grow on tall, clear stems bearing single, rosy-lavender flowers early in the season.

P. shirofugen. Strong growing. Showy, double light rose flowers hang in clusters. Colorful foliage in spring and fall. A good shade tree as well as a decorative blooming plant.

P. yedo-zakura. Pink clustered flowers double and large in size. Upright, sturdily branched and hardy. Capable of filling important garden situations admirably.

P. yoshino. Large, fast-growing; with strong, spreading branches forming a rounded crown. Flowers are white, large, single, and fragrant. Beauty-loving Japanese have made this tree famous; its flowering is the occasion of a popular festival in Tokyo where it is so generally planted.

P. yoshino-shidare. Graceful, informal, weeping tree. Large, single, pure white flowers. Main branches grow upright from the trunk for varying distances, then gracefully arch, sending out numerous slender, pendulous branchlets that nearly touch the ground. In early spring the entire tree is a mass of bloom.



Every garden should have its planting of Japanese cherries. In the illustration is Prunus Shirofugen.

PRUNUS · Flowering Plum

PRUNUS cerasifera pissardi *(Purpleleaf Plum).* A handsome upright tree. Leaves retain their deep, rich purple throughout the season. Small, pale pink flowers; dark, wine-red fruit.

P. triloba *(Flowering Plum).* An unusually beautiful, dwarf, round-headed tree. Wealth of double, pure pink flowers on the naked limbs in May. Hardy and one of the most colorful of the smaller trees. A profusion of dainty blossoms in veritable cascades every spring. Ideal for small gardens where a large tree would be out of proportion.

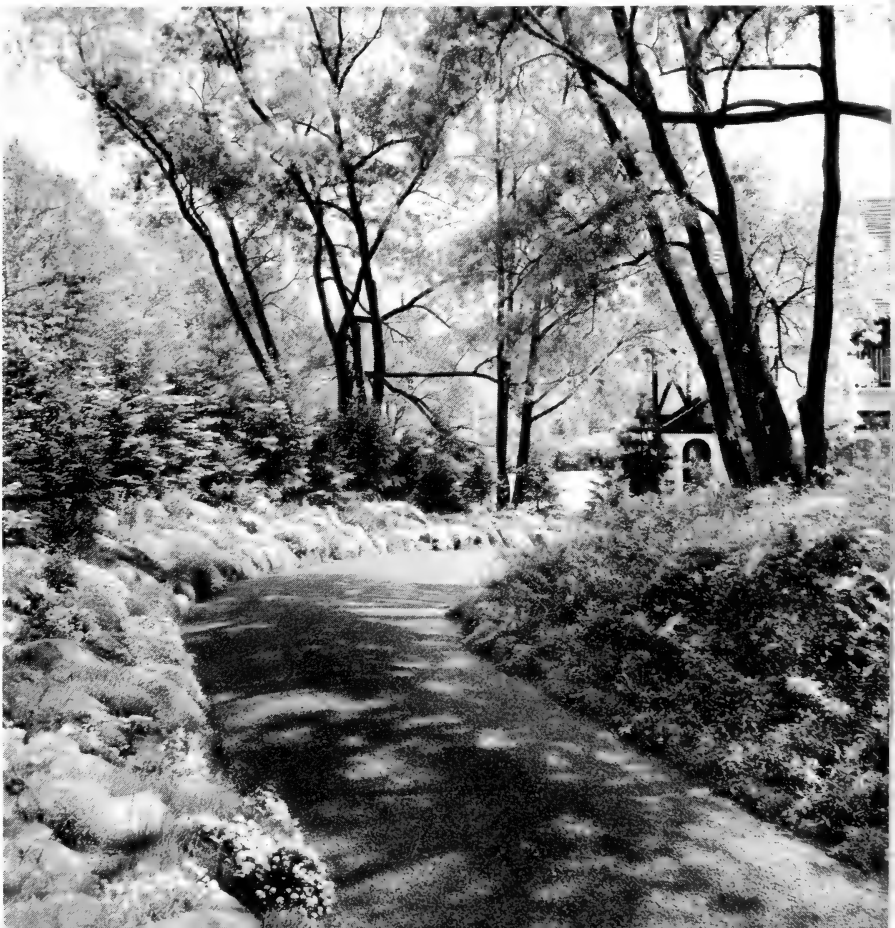
PTELEA trifoliata *(Hoptree).* Roundheaded, dwarf tree having glossy green foliage and light green fruit pods.

QUERCUS · Oak

THE OAK is the monarch of the woodlands. It has been celebrated in our literature from the earliest times. In fact there has been more written about the Oak than any other tree. Possibly because of the majesty of old giants to be found in this country and in the parks abroad, where their age and strength stand forth so prominently, it is assumed that Oaks grow too slowly for practical ornamental purposes. This is a fallacy, for they are one of the most rapid growing of all the deciduous trees.

The Greeks and Romans believed that the Oak was the first tree that grew upon the earth and that it was the tree of Zeus or Jupiter, the king of gods. Although during recent years steel has taken its premier place in ship building and construction, Oak timber still remains as the emblem of strength and durability.

That a tree so closely associated with the American people has not been given its proper position in ornamental planting is not to our credit. They need only a deep, heavy loam to flourish happily. Let us plant them now!



Trees with open foliage create effective design as, like a sun dial, they trace the sun's journey from east to west.

QUERCUS alba *(White Oak).* A fine forest tree. Sometimes grows to 150 feet. Leaves, deeply lobed, turn violet purple in fall. Broad open head, light gray bark. Native of Canada and the northern United States. Hardiness need not be doubted.

Q. cerris *(European Turkey Oak).* Valuable for garden and park. Readily distinguished by very deep green, finely cut foliage and mossy-cupped acorns. Rapid in growth, will flourish in light and varied soils. Retains foliage longer than most other trees.

Q. coccinea *(Scarlet Oak).* Graceful, pyramidal head and fast grower. Summer foliage is heavy and abundant and turns a beautiful color in autumn. One of the most desirable lawn trees.

Q. conferta *(Italian Oak).* A noble tree in its own country and one of the quickest growing Oaks in cultivation. Handsome, deeply sinuate leaves. Plant it for the future, as it is very hardy, grows well in almost all kinds of soil.

Q. macrocarpa *(Mossycup Oak).* Very picturesque tree in winter. Easily distinguished by huge shaggy receptacles for large acorns. Bright green leaves are shiny above, whitish beneath, and about 6 inches long. Withstands the effects of smoke and soot, making it valuable for city or park planting. Grows best in rich lowlands.

Q. palustris *(Pin Oak).* One of the quickest growing Oaks. Its foliage is tender green, almost yellow, when unfolding in May; bright green throughout the summer and richly tinted in autumn. Soon makes a fine tree, one of the best to plant in marshy places, as it grows naturally there. It is a native of North America and is especially useful for street and driveways.

Q. phellos *(Willow Oak).* Unlike other Oaks with long willow-like foliage which is whitish beneath, giving a silvery appearance on windy days. Thrives well, grows rapidly on well drained light soils. Native of North America.

Q. robur *(English Oak).* The historical Oak of England. Foliage is dark green above and pale bluish-green beneath. In form the tree has a broad round-topped head with stout spreading branches.

Q. robur fastigiata *(Pyramidal English Oak).* Very columnar in habit, and very hardy. Stout branches and attractive, dark green foliage.

Q. rubra *(Red Oak).* One of the finest of American trees, and remarkable for its autumn tints. An excellent tree for shade in parks or on the lawn. Grows best in a free, deep soil.

Dogwood and dappled lawns . . . a lure to all lovers of spring beauty.

Clarence Fowler, L. A., N. Y.

SALIX · Willow

THE WILLOW flourishes in wet ground and absorbs and transpires immense quantities of moisture. But while most Willows may be found along streams or in wet places they may be cultivated under various conditions. They are all very interesting in habit and have many uses. Willows are quick growing, therefore are very good for immediate effect as screens. Most effective in the landscape when its trailing, sweeping, pendulous branches are reflected in the water of a beautiful lake.

SALIX babylonica ***(Babylon Weeping Willow).*** The long, slender, drooping branches of this tree give it a picturesque weeping form. Makes a beautiful specimen. Most appropriate for waterside planting.

S. discolor ***(Pussy Willow).*** One of the earliest plants to blossom in the spring. Its blooms, which rank up and down the branches, are small, grayish catkins that are interesting and attractive. A very rapid grower.

S. elegantissima ***(Thurlow Weeping Willow).*** Spreading, drooping, of rapid growth. Similar in form to the Salix babylonica, except for its yellowish green bark, which is pleasing in the winter landscape.

S. matsudana ***(Hankow Willow).*** Grows 40 feet in height and has attractive, narrow, lance-shaped leaves, light green on the upper surface and whitish underneath. Bears attractive catkins. Beautiful and useful when used in damp situations where many other trees will not survive. Valuable for guarding stream banks against erosion and as a "nurse tree" for other plants that need shade and protection.

SORBUS aucuparia ***(European Mountain Ash).*** Showy, of outstanding and distinctive beauty and charm. Flowers in the spring with large, pure white clusters that turn to brilliant bunches of orange-red fruit. These adhere to the tree far into the winter and are one of the cheerful notes in the sombre landscape. Foliage is an individual, blue-green, and turns to the softest golden yellow in the fall. Of rapid growth. Flourishes in nearly any location where the soil is good. Requires practically no maintenance. We recommend it to all home owners whose object is to obtain a maximum of color and variety with the minimum of plants.

Sophora japonica
Chinese Scholartree

One of the first trees to be introduced from the Orient to the western world. It was sent to France as long ago as 1747. The pointed leaves are dark green above, gray underneath. The bark is deeply fissured and corrugated. It is especially valuable because of its late flowering habit. The flowers, which appear in early August, are cream-colored and borne in large, much-branched panicles at the end of every shoot. They are followed by slender, jointed pods. In Asia trees grow eighty feet tall with trunks twelve feet in girth and an abundance of picturesque, gnarled, wide-spreading branches.

STYRAX japonica ***(Japanese Snowbell).*** Small, decorative, bears myriads of fragrant white bells in June. Will provide a very pleasing touch in the shrub border.

In the old-fashioned garden the Weeping Willow lends quaint charm to its surroundings.

SYMPLOCOS paniculata ***(Asiatic Sweetleaf) (Sapphire Berry).*** Shapely with a spreading, much branched head bearing in May and early June creamy-white masses of star-like flowers at the end of leafy shoots. In Autumn it is loaded with small oval fruit of lovely, deep, sapphire-blue borne erect. Attractive to birds. Foliage is never attacked by insects. Fond of full exposures and thrives in shrubby borders. Also useful when planted in the semi-shade of the woodland. A beautiful and deserving plant worthy of a place in every garden.

SYRINGA japonica ***(Japanese Tree Lilac).*** Quite different than the conventional Lilac. It grows 40 feet in height and flowers after ordinary Lilacs. In the North, blooms continue until July. The yellowish white flowers are produced in panicles twelve to fifteen inches in length.

TAXODIUM distichum ***(Common Baldcypress).*** Of very narrow, pyramidal form, with soft green, airy foliage. Bark is a cinnamon brown and contrasts strikingly with the leaves. It is of rapid growth and is equally at home in highland or in swamps. This is the same Cypress which grows in the swamps of Louisiana and the Everglades of Florida.

TILIA · Linden

THE LINDENS are very desirable trees of fairly rapid growth and regular pyramidal habit. They have handsome foliage and fragrant flowers in drooping clusters which appear during the month of July. One of the most important of the summer flowering trees. They are very hardy but do not thrive well in a dry location. It is said the famed honey of Hybla was made from the blossoms of the European Linden. They are splendid for avenue or specimen plantings.

TILIA americana ***(American Linden).*** A rapid growing native, developing a round, broad top. Pretty little blossoms in July attract the bees and fill the air with fragrance.

T. tomentosa ***(Silver Linden).*** Tall, dense, having upright branches. Foliage green above, silver beneath. Will stand heat and drought better than others of the species. An excellent shade tree.

T. vulgaris ***(Common Linden).*** Handsome, rapid growing, symmetrical, and of pyramidal habit. Flowers fragrant, foliage not as large as the American Linden.

Around the home, trees act as a frame for the lawn picture; in another spot, they provide a background. As with the Lindens shown here, trees accent a garden view or extend a sheltering canopy above terraces and walks.

Ruth Dean, L.A., N.Y.
Richard Averill Smith

A delightfully picturesque clapboard home in a sylvan setting of majestic beauty. Its sun-flecked walls radiate comfort and coolness on the warmest days of summer.

ULMUS · Elm

THE ELM is a faithful, friendly guardian, shielding us and our home against the burning sun and pelting rain. No tree is better fitted by Nature for the home planting than the lofty, Gothic-arched elm. It branches high and leaves ample room for air above the roof; its verdant foliage throws a dappled shade upon the house, lawn, and garden. It excels as a background and a frame, it breaks the skyline, affords a diversity of contour and color at all seasons and increases the interest in the landscape by uniting the elements. The weeping and shrubby elms are also valuable but are properly placed in positions somewhat removed from buildings. The wood of the elm is heavy and hard, its bark is dark and fissured and extremely interesting. The foliage is thick and as a whole this tree ranks among the best from a practical and pictorial standpoint.

ULMUS americana *(American Elm).* One of America's most handsome trees. Combines the desirable qualities of long life with rapid growth. Tall, spreading, its gracefully arching branches support a canopy of foliage. When planted closely, as in street planting, the vase shaped heads form a beautiful arch. Very effective for lawn planting.

U. americana columnaris *(Moline Elm.)* Fast growing type. Pyramidal, compact, with large dark green foliage.

U. campestris *(English Elm).* Tall, upright, resembling the American Elm, but having more compact branches and smaller, darker leaves persisting longer in the autumn.

ULMUS foliacea suberosa ***(Corkbark Elm.)*** Very graceful with slightly drooping branchlets and small leaves. All branches having cork-like wings. An unusual specimen.

U. foliacea wheatleyi ***(Wheatley Elm).*** Tall, narrow, pyramidal head, dark green foliage. Vigorous growth and clean habit. Very hardy and long lived.

U. glabra ***(Scotch Elm).*** Tall, round headed with heavy, spreading branches and large leaves.

U. glabra camperdowni ***(Camperdown Elm).*** Weeping with pendulous branches and branchlets, forming a flat, circular head.

U. parvifolia ***(Chinese Elm).*** The most rapid-growing of the Elms; forms a dense spreading top, foliage small and dark green.

U. pumila ***(Dwarf Asiatic Elm).*** Small, hardy, with graceful, somewhat pendulous branches. Very attractive and useful in the hedge or as a wind-break for less rugged plants. Makes a lovely specimen; especially valuable in the small garden.

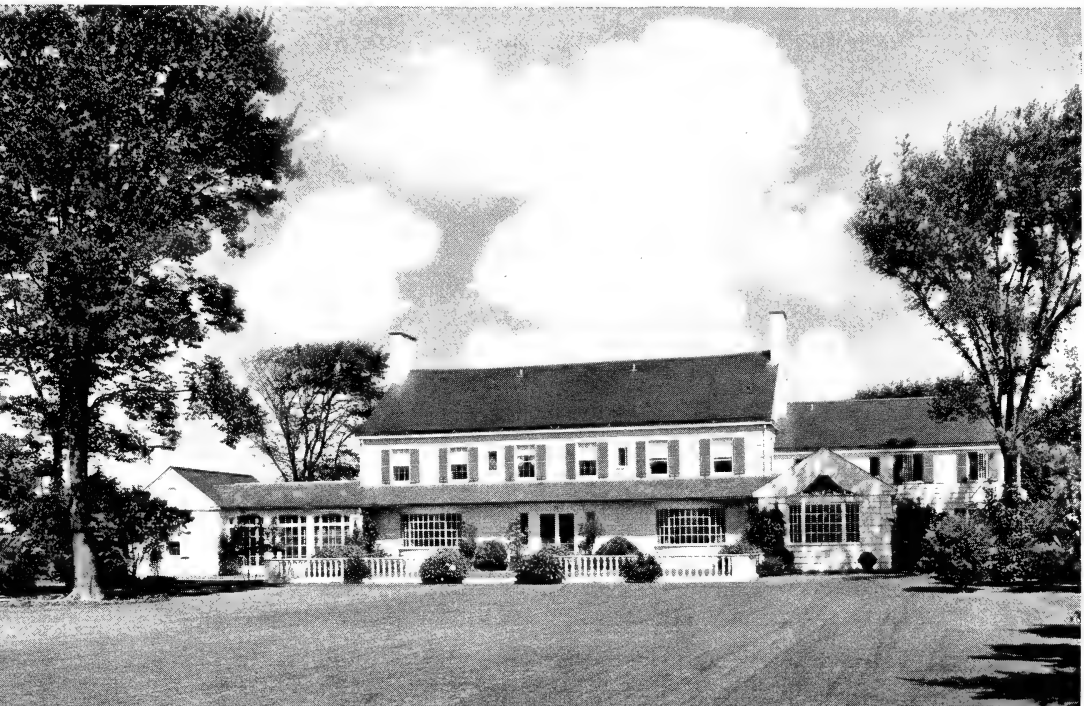
Here is a cool, inviting spot for anyone who likes the shade of tall Elms and the feel of velvety lawns under foot.

Helen Swift Jones, L. A.

The lawn is to the landscape as the well-decorated walls of the home are to the furnishings. Each forms a background which either enhances the beauty of the arrangements or detracts from the harmony of the picture.

Richard Averill Smith

Mary Deputy Lamson, L. A.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

THE wise garden-maker knows Nature insists on beauty. He knows that if he builds his house and disregards the garden Nature will come to his very doorstep and plant a thicket of vegetation to artfully connect his home with everything around it. He also understands the paradox that she will obey him if she, herself, is obeyed. And so he sets about the task of blending his home into its setting, using those of her gifts he feels will give him most in variety, interest, pleasure, and artistic satisfaction. The first choice is usually the deciduous shrubs. These he can plant close to the dwelling where their fragrance will float in thru the windows. Shrubs will soften the hard, uncompromising man-made angles and lines and will graciously recede into the background, making his home appear to stand in its surroundings by natural right. Shrubs are also used in the boundaries of his property; in undulating borders and on banks and slopes to hold the precious top soil, and always they will be rich in beauty and diversity of blossom and fruit, and twig and leaf. From a practical standpoint they are worthy in many ways besides forming an intimate union between home and landscape. Their original cost is comparatively small; most of them require little attention after they are planted and they rapidly increase in loveliness and value from year to year.

ACANTHOPANAX pentaphyllum *(Bush Aralia).* Have you a dry, shady place in which you would like to plant some shrubs? Aralia's glossy, deep green leaves and light gray twigs, makes it desirable for such a situation.

AMELANCHIER canadensis *(Downy Shadblow).* A native tree-like shrub. Very showy in border and woodland plantings. Conspicuous white flowers appear before the leaves. The berries are reddish purple in June and July and are enjoyed by birds.

AMORPHA fruticosa *(Indigobush).* Ornamental, vigorous shrub with fine feathery foliage. Prefers a moist soil. Best when used in naturalistic or mass planting.

AMYGDALUS communis albo-plena *(White Flowering Almond).* Valued for its many double white flowers, which cover the branches in early spring.

A. communis rosea-plena *(Pink Flowering Almond).* Small, ornamental, bearing many double pink flowers in early spring.

Deciduous shrubs and trees form the background for this lovely garden.

ARONIA · Chokeberry

THE CHOKEBERRIES are beautiful shrubs grown for their attractive white flowers and berry-like, red, purple or black fruits, and also for the bright autumnal tints of the foliage. They prefer moist situations but grow very well on dry, rocky soil, and are beautiful when planted in masses.

ARONIA arbutifolia *(Red Chokeberry).* Brilliantly colored foliage and large red berries in the fall. Small, suited to the shrub border. Especially pleasing in the spring when bearing its showy spikes of white flowers.

A. brilliantissima *(Crimson Chokeberry).* Similar to the Red Chokeberry but bearing brilliant crimson berries.

A. melanocarpa *(Black Chokeberry).* Low growing white flowers followed by contrasting black fruit.

AZALEA—See evergreen shrubs. Deciduous and evergreen varieties listed together for your convenience.

BENZOIN aestivale *(Spicebush).* Grows from 6 to 15 feet tall. Bright, green, aromatic foliage. In the spring, naked twigs are studded with clustered yellow blossoms. In autumn scarlet berries are conspicuous among the foliage which turns a clear golden yellow. Useful for any part of the garden and a natural subject for the woodside planting.

BERBERIS thunbergi *(Japanese Barberry).* Remarkable for its low, compact, horizontal growth and its dense, fresh green foliage which assumes the most vivid hues from orange to scarlet in the autumn. Carries its abundant crop of brilliant red fruits thru the winter making it an ever-changing, ever-beautiful garden ornament. It is very hardy, thrives in the open sunlight or semi-shade, needs practically no attention. Valuable as a specimen, in borders or low hedges.

B. thunbergi atropurpurea *(Purple Barberry).* Striking when properly placed. Upright branches are gracefully arching and densely clothed with reddish-purple foliage. Bears clusters of yellow flowers in May, followed by purple fruit.

Buddleia Charming New Pink Butterfly Bush

In this we have a real outstanding novelty among the fall flowering shrubs. Vigorous and very free flowering, producing a profusion of large lavender-pink trusses continuously throughout the summer. Not only a striking ornament for the garden, but also extremely valuable as a late summer cut flower. Small young plants set out in the spring quickly grow to a height of 4 to 6 feet and of about the same diameter. Few other plants have attracted as much attention and favorable comment when shown for the first time. We suggest the pinching off in July of the first flower spikes showing, to aid in the development of side shoots which will bring better flowers later in the season.

This is no ordinary city street. With its grass - bordered sidewalks, stately trees and spacious dimensions it undoubtedly indicates foresight in city planning which didn't just happen.

BERBERIS thunbergi minor ***(Box barberry).*** A good dwarf form with much smaller leaves and fruits. Excellent plant for the rock garden, edgings or hedges.

B. thunbergi plurifolia erecta ***(Truehedge Columnberry)*** **U. S. Plant Patent No. 110.** A columnar plant of great density, with healthy, green foliage richly and deeply tinted in the autumn. Bears a heavy crop of red fruit. Easily trimmed or trained. Especially valuable in hedges or formal gardens.

B. davidi magnifica ***(Oxeye Butterfly Bush).*** Graceful, spreading with light green foliage and rich purple flowers on the terminals of arching stems. Very fragrant and attractive to butterflies. Numerous multi-colored insects hovering over a mass of these plants is one of Nature's most entrancingly beautiful sights. Blooming from mid-summer until autumn, they supply pretty cut flowers when most other plants are out of blossom.

BUDDLEIA—Ile de France ***(Butterfly Bush, Summer Lilac).*** A splendid, vigorous, new variety with fragrant masses of brilliant rosy purple flower spikes from midsummer to autumn.

CALLICARPA purpurea ***(Chinese Beautyberry).*** Small, charming, bears numerous small flat clusters of pink flowers followed by groups of little round lilac colored fruits which honestly earns for it the name of Beautyberry.

CALYCANTHUS floridus ***(Common Sweetshrub).*** Bears an abundance of fragrant, velvety, maroon flowers. It is a handsome, upright shrub that is well suited for border planting.

CARYOPTERIS incana ***(Common Bluebeard) (Blue Spirea).*** A well-planned border planting must have a few late-flowering shrubs to give it color in autumn. The blue blossoms appear in numerous small clusters along the stems of this pretty little shrub in September.

CERCIS chinensis ***(Chinese Red Bud).*** The numerous rose-pink flowers, appearing in early spring before the foliage, make this a wonderful shrub to place in front of an evergreen planting.

CHIONANTHUS virginica ***(White Fringetree).*** Aptly named because of clusters of greenish white fringe flowers, borne in early June. Fragrant, handsome native, with rich green foliage.

CITRUS trifoliata ***(Hardy Orange).*** Vigorous. Bears ornamental orange fruit the size of a plum. Flowers are white. Foliage and branches a deep glossy green. Large thorns make it well suited for defensive hedge purposes.

CLETHRA alnifolia ***(Summersweet).*** One of the best late flowering shrubs; adapted to a variety of uses. Grows from 3 to 10 feet tall. Bears fleecy spires of white flowers having a spicy fragrance. Excellent in mixed shrubberies and for naturalizing along streams and ponds.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia ***(Sweetfern).*** A dwarf plant with scented, fern-like, dark green foliage. For its foliage effect, probably the best plant for naturalizing on high barren locations. Its long cord-like roots make it useful for holding banks of sterile, sandy, or stony soil.

CORNUS · Shrub Dogwoods

THE SHRUB DOGWOODS are hardy plants bearing showy flowers and fruit and handsome foliage that assumes brilliant autumnal colors. They are very desirable for shrub plantings, grow nearly as well under large shade trees as in sunny exposed positions, and thrive in almost any soil. In the naturalistic planting they appear to good advantage and are especially effective on the borders of ponds and woodland streams.

CORNUS alba ***(Tartarian Dogwood).*** A wealth of white, spring bloom, attractive red bark in winter and numerous white berries in the fall make this a very desirable shrub for the border or screen planting.

C. amonum ***(sericea) (Silky Dogwood).*** Reddish-purple, spreading branches bearing white flowers in spring and blue or sometimes white berries in the fall.

C. mas ***(Cornelian Cherry).*** The best of the Flowering Dogwoods for city conditions. In early spring, it is covered with a mass of cheerful yellow flowers before the leaves appear, followed by single red fruits. Dense structure, very hardy.

C. paniculata ***(Gray Dogwood).*** A very beautiful member of the Dogwood family bearing creamy white flowers in late summer.

C. sanguinea ***(Bloodtwig Dogwood).*** An upright shrub with white flowers, red branches and black fruit.

CORNUS stolonifera ***(Red-osier Dogwood).*** White flowers in spring, followed by white berries in fall. Brilliant red bark all winter.

C. stolonifera aurea ***(Goldentwig Dogwood).*** Bright golden twigs, give interest to the winter landscape.

CORYLUS avellana atropurpurea ***(Hazel-nut) (Purple Filbert).*** Strong growing, valuable in the shrub border. Grows from ten to fifteen feet high. Of Italian origin it is found growing in great abundance near Avellana, a City of Naples. Flowers are small and of a beautiful red color, appearing in April. The leaves are purple and the fruit is edible.

CYDONIA · Flowering Quince

A HANDSOME spreading shrub with spiny branches and flowers gorgeously shaded from scarlet to peach blow, borne in great profusion in May. After the leaves fall, large, yellowish fruits appear. Standing alone or in clustered masses they are beautiful and when planted in hedges they make a strong, low defense, especially showy in the spring. They are slow growing, seldom attaining more than six feet in height, and are treasured for the ease in which their blossoms may be forced open in the house in winter.

CYDONIA japonica ***(Flowering Quince).*** Spreading, compact covered in May with brilliant scarlet flowers.

C. japonica alba rosea ***(Variegated Flowering Quince).*** The most attractive flowering Quince, covered in early spring with white, partly pink flowers.

C. japonica ganjardii ***(Salmon Flowering Quince).*** An attractive shrub, bearing salmon-orange flowers in the spring.

C. japonica rosea-plena ***(Double Pink Flowering Quince).*** Beautiful, semi-double, rose colored flowers and pear-shaped yellow fruit.

CYTISUS scoparius ***(Scotch Broom).*** Handsome with erect slender branches bearing rich green foliage and abundant, small, yellow flowers in May. Numerous branchlets are always dark green, long and whip-like, and give it an evergreen appearance. The flowers are followed by brown pods filled with small seeds, considered a delicacy by birds, especially quail.

Few lawns could be lovelier than this. It blends with the graceful curves of the perennial and shrub borders, which are accented by an interesting background of trees of a variety of sizes and species.

Richard Averill Smith

DEUTZIA

THE DEUTZIAS are floriferous shrubs of easy culture. The flowers are white and pink, appearing in late spring or early summer. They are of varied character and should not be mixed indiscriminately with other plants of different natures and sizes, and either deserve a place among the choicer shrubs or should be grouped in masses by themselves. They will grow in any ordinary garden soil that has good drainage.

DEUTZIA gracilis *(Slender Deutzia).* A very popular small variety, covered with graceful sprays of white flowers. Suitable for both partly shady and sunny locations.

D. gracilis rosea *(Pink Slender Deutzia).* Similar to Deutzia gracilis, but with pink, bell-shaped flowers.

D. lemoinei *(Lemoine Deutzia).* An early blooming variety, with large, single, white flowers.

D. scabra *(Pride of Rochester) (Fuzzy Deutzia).* A tall shrub with white flowers tinted pale pink.

D. scabra candidissima *(Snowflake Deutzia).* A very desirable variety. Large and graceful, bearing double white flowers.

ELEAGNUS angustifolia *(Russian Olive) (Oleaster).* The wild olive of the old Greek writers. Highly ornamental with light green leaves, silvery-white on the underside. Bears fragrant yellow flowers and attractive yellow fruit covered with yellow scales. Grows to 20 feet in any well-drained soil, including limestone and sand.

E. longipes *(Edulis) (Cherry Eleagnus).* A tall shrub with light grayish green foliage and red fruit.

ELSHOLTZIA stauntoni *(Mint Shrub).* An undershrub, seldom attaining a height of five feet, with bright green, aromatic foliage and numerous spikes of lilac-purple flowers. Valuable because it grows and blooms best in positions often too sunny and hot for other plants, and for its habit of blooming in late September when color is needed in the garden.

ENKIANTHUS campanulatus *(Redvein Enkianthus).* Often attains tree-like dimensions of open habit. Flowers, which are yellow or pale orange veined darker red, appear after the leaves are expanded in pendulous racemes. Foliage assumes a mantle of brilliant orange, red, and crimson of great color intensity in the fall.

EUONYMOUS

INTERESTING and surprising beauty are combined in the deciduous Euonymous. To those who wish their gardens to greet the winter with a last brilliant burst of color, we recommend them.

EUONYMOUS alatus *(Winged Euonymous).* A handsome broad, flat-topped bush with stiff, wide-spreading, cork-winged branches. The flowers are small and yellowish. The foliage is dull green throughout the summer. In autumn the leaves assume the most vivid tints of rosy scarlet and crimson. The fruit is dull purple with scarlet-coated, protruding seeds. Conspicuous in winter with its rigid branches covered with curious corky bark.

E. europaeus *(European Burning-bush).* This shrub or small tree, grows 10 to 25 feet in height bearing foliage of a warm green, changing in the fall to red. The greenish-white flowers are small, followed by an abundant crop of fruit, in bright pink capsules, which, opening in the autumn, reveal orange colored sacs that envelop the seed, producing one of nature's most interesting and beautiful effects.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora *(Common Pearlbush).* A tall, rapidly growing shrub covered in May with starry white blossoms.

Nature paints lovely pictures with the pigments of perennials, evergreens and flowering shrubs.

FORSYTHIA · Goldenbells

BLOSSOMING at the first blush of spring the Goldenbells, with their joyous, clear yellow bells borne in utmost profusion, are like so much sunshine. Indeed, no shrub gives a richer display of pure yellow than do the Forsythia. They appear to be immune to conditions of town and suburban areas and blossom as freely in the heart of great cities as in the open country. No pest of any importance bothers them. They are beautiful in masses or as hedge plants. Sprays cut from these plants may be taken into the house any time from Christmas until the break of Spring and forced into bloom merely by placing them in a vase of water.

FORSYTHIA intermedia *(Border Forsythia).* A very graceful variety, with slender, arching stems and bright golden yellow flowers.

F. intermedia spectabilis *(Showy Border Forsythia).* Has received considerable recognition but is not as widely known as it deserves to be. No Forsythia surpasses this variety in freedom of bloom. Vigorous in growth, and when smothered in its large, brilliant yellow flowers, is a gorgeous sight.

F. suspensa *(Weeping Forsythia).* Spreading, drooping, with characteristic yellow flowers. Good for banks and along the top of walls.

F. suspensa fortunei *(Fortune's Forsythia).* A strong-growing, upright variety with clear yellow, bell-shaped flowers.

F. viridissima *(Green-stem Forsythia).* Strong-growing, with dark green leaves which persist later than any other variety.

HAMAMELIS japonica *(Japanese Witch-hazel).* The most valuable shrub of early winter. The flowers of bright yellow are striking objects in the winter landscape. Compact and bushy with very handsome foliage, turning to autumn tints of warm scarlet and orange. Conspicuous among shrubs.

H. virginiana *(Common Witch-hazel).* This well-known shrub, with its hazel-like leaves and small yellow flowers, blooms late in the fall, after the leaves have fallen. A colorful addition to any garden during months when it is so difficult to have variety.

Symbols of a new hope are to be found in this picture of early spring. In the foreground the bold yellow of the narcissus harmonizes splendidly with the cheerful blossoms of Goldenbells (Forsythia) in the background.

HIBISCUS Syriacus · Shrub althea

THE ALTHEAS are the best of the tall, late summer, flowering shrubs. Their large blossoms range in color from white, thru pink to lavender and purple and are borne in great quantities on the old wood. Standing alone they make handsome ornaments and as hedge plants they rank with the best, being very thick and blooming at a time when color is lacking. Known as the Rose of Sharon they have enriched many an old-fashioned garden.

HIBISCUS Boule-de-Feu. Double, bright red.

H. Celestis. Single, blue.

H. Comte de Haimont. Double, dark red.

H. Elegantissima. Semi-double, rosy white.

H. Jeanne d'Arc. Double-flowering white.

H. Sir de Chas. Breton. Semi-double, violet.

H. Snowstorm *(Totus albus).* Abundant single white flowers.

H. Violaceus Plena. Semi-double, light violet.

H. W. R. Smith. Single, white.

HYDRANGEA

HYDRANGEAS are famous for their large clusters of white, pink, and blue flowers. Their showy appearance enlivens masses of shrubbery and adds richness, emphasis and variety to all plantings where they are properly used. Favorites of long standing, they should have a prominent place reserved for them by all who are contemplating the construction of an old-fashioned garden.

HYDRANGEA arborescens grandiflora *(Snowhill Hydrangea).* Valuable for their large white clusters of bloom, which come in the late summer or early fall.

H. opuloides *(Otaksa Hydrangea).* Immense heads of pink and sometimes blue flowers. Blooming in mid-summer. Very effective.

H. paniculata grandiflora *(Peegee Hydrangea).* A good variety, having large, white, double flowers, which turn to a reddish color in the fall.

H. quercifolia *(Oakleaf Hydrangea).* An excellent sort with large masses of white flowers and attractive foliage which has a good deep color in the autumn.

HYPERICUM calycinum *(Spreading St. John's Wort).* Very low spreading habit, useful as ground cover. Yellow blooms in mid-summer.

H. densiflorum *(St. John's Wort).* Medium height, of stiff, compact habit, golden yellow flowers in July and August. Suitable for shady locations.

H. moserianum *(Goldflower).* Low growing, suitable for edging. Large yellow flowers from midsummer until fall.

ILEX serrata *(Finetooth Holly).* A delightful shrub or small tree with rigid, slender branches and thin, dull green leaves. The fruit is round, shot-like, brilliant red and clustered in great profusion in the leaf axils. No Holly fruits more abundantly. Placed where they can be seen from the house their berried twigs cheerfully light up winter landscapes.

I. verticillata *(Common Winterberry).* Spreading, often ten feet tall and correspondingly broad. Its twiggy branches in autumn and far into the winter are studded with small, scarlet berries, which make a brilliant showing on the naked shoots. Not particular as to soil. Very long-lived, free fruiting.

JASMINUM nudiflorum *(Winter Jasmine).* Small shrub bearing bright yellow flowers early in the spring, before the foliage. Ideal for slope planting.

J. simplicifolium *(Banks Jasmine).* A climbing Jasmine from Australia, blooming during the summer. The fragrant white blossoms appear in many flowered clusters.

KERRIA Japonica *(Globe-flower).* Graceful, yellow-flowered, blooming in May and June, with slender, pendulous branches remaining bright green and effective all winter. Grows about 4 feet in height. An excellent specimen.

KOLKWITZIA amabilis *(Beautybush).* Has slender, arching branches and is covered in May and June with a profusion of blush pink flowers having orange throats. A native of China, very hardy in American gardens where it grows to a height of 6 ft.

LAGERSTROEMIA indica *(Crapemyrtle).* A vigorous shrub or small tree reaching a height of 15 feet. The leaves are bright, glossy green and the flowers, which appear in July, are fringed and colored in various shades of white, rose and pink. A handsome shrub. Will require winter protection in the exposed locations. (See below.)

LABURNUM vulgare ***(Goldenchain).*** A tall, tree-like shrub bearing long yellow racemes, having the appearance of yellow wisteria blooms.

LESPEDEZA bicolor ***(Desmodium bicolor) (Shrub Bushclover).*** Graceful with oval clover-like leaves and a profusion of pea-shaped flowers.

L. formosa ***(Desmodium penduliflorum) (Purple Bushclover).*** Small, strong growing, covered in September and October with reddish-purple flowers.

LIGUSTRUM · Privet

The Privet family deserves the popularity which it now has, for there are few shrubs with so many fine characteristics. They are hardy, not particular as to soil conditions, have good foliage and may be clipped to any desired shape.

LIGUSTRUM amurense ***(Amur Privet).*** Upright growth, rich green foliage, useful hedge plant, partially evergreen.

L. ibota ***(Ibota Privet).*** The most graceful Privet; slender, drooping branches. The leaves do not persist quite so long as other varieties.

L. ibota nanum ***(Pygmy Privet). (Lodense Privet).*** Dwarf, dense compact grower. Useful for hedges in gardens.

L. ibota regelianum ***(Regel Privet).*** Low growing, of dense habit with drooping branches clothed with white flowers borne in pendant tassels in June. Very useful for borders or hedges. Considered by many to be the best of the flowering Privets. Bears attractive black fruits in the winter.

L. ovalifolium ***(California Privet).*** Most used for hedge planting. Dark, shiny green leaves, which last well into the winter. Extra heavy, well-branched plants.

L. ovalifolium variegatum ***(Golden California Privet).*** Similar to above variety except the foliage is splotched with golden yellow.

L. sinense ***(Chinese Privet).*** A low-branched, spreading variety, which forms a dense bush.

L. vulgare ***(Common Privet).*** Tall spreading, well adapted for hedges; flowers white, fruit black.

The transition from blankets of snow and below zero temperatures to water lilies, pools, and blooming flowers, seems but a fleeting second. The picture above—truly a tonic for winter-weary hearts—shows part of a beautiful garden planted by Towson Nurseries in York, Pa.

LONICERA · Bush Honeysuckle

THE Bush Honeysuckles are unusually decorative and ornamental. They are easy to cultivate, quite hardy and produce small flowers of delicate color and fragrance in great profusion. The flowers are followed by attractive small fruits of red, scarlet, and crimson. They never become coarse or weedy; are valuable when used in a low screen or hedge and several of them planted close to the house will make their presence known by the refreshingly sweet scent of their showy blossoms.

LONICERA fragrantissima ***(Winter Honeysuckle).*** Wide spreading, bearing fragrant, creamy white flowers from March to May. Red berries follow the blossoms. An invaluable shrub for mass planting or hedges.

L. korolkowi floribunda ***(Broad Blueleaf Honeysuckle).*** Handsome, growing about 12 feet in height bearing broad, blue-green leaves and beautiful rose colored flowers in May, followed by bright red fruits.

L. morrowi ***(Morrow Honeysuckle).*** A grand shrub of medium height with wide spreading branches and dark green leaves. Bears white flowers in May, which change to yellow in June, and later to bright red fruit. Very distinct in habit and handsome in flower and fruit.

L. ruprechtiana ***(Manchurian Honeysuckle).*** Tall growing, often reaches 12 feet, bears white flowers and blood red fruit. Very beautiful and effective when used in the screen planting.

L. standishi ***(Standish Honeysuckle).*** A handsome, half-evergreen shrub with spreading branches and bearing slightly blushed flowers of exquisite fragrance in March and April. In June the plants are covered with scarlet, pea-sized fruits. One of the best of all the Bush Honeysuckles.

L. syringantha wolfi ***(Wolf Honeysuckle).*** Very graceful, producing fragrant, rosy lilac flowers very profusely in May and June. In appearance and fragrance very much like the Persian Lilac.

L. tatarica ***(Tartarian Honeysuckle).*** The most fragrant of all the early summer shrubs. Grows about 8 feet tall. Produces an abundant crop of crimson flowers and fruit.

L. tatarica alba ***(White Tatarican Honeysuckle).*** A plant similar to the Tatarian Honeysuckle excepting it bears white flowers and bright red fruit.

L. tatarica latifolia ***(Splendens) (Great Tatarian Honeysuckle).*** A large shrub with attractive long foliage and beautiful pink flowers in May.

LYCIUM chinense ***(Chinese Matrimony Vine).*** Vigorous, with long slender branches and bright ovate leaves. Bears purple flowers in the late summer, followed by a profusion of bright red fruits making it one of the best of the deciduous shrubs for autumn effect. Well adapted for covering fences or arbors. Most beautiful when the branches hang gracefully from rocks or from the tops of walls.

There's ever so much more satisfaction in saying "Let's go out on the lawn" than "Let's go out in the back yard." It is easy to have attractive grounds, such as shown above, by arranging your planting program on a budget plan.

MYRICA cerifera ***(Southern Waxmyrtle).*** An excellent shrub for the naturalistic garden. Its beautiful, rich green foliage turns to purplish-bronze tones in the autumn. Bears curious, bluish-white, aromatic berries, which are covered with a wax-like substance. Much sought after by birds.

NANDINA domestica ***(Nandina).*** This charming shrub is planted near homes in China for good luck. It has pink-tipped leaves in the spring and red leaves in autumn. The white flowers are followed by red fruit. In a sheltered position it is practically evergreen.

PAEONIA suffruticosa ***(Tree Peony).*** Tree Peonies are very long-lived, having been in cultivation in the Orient for centuries. They are distinctly shrubby, usually growing no higher than five feet; very floriferous. The different sorts bear large, single, semi-double or double flowers. They present a gay variety of color including white, yellow, orange, pink, lavender, and purple.

PHILADELPHUS · Mockorange

THE MOCKORANGES are a hardy and handsome family of shrubs bearing vast quantities of white blossoms in June. The beauty of their bloom and the variation in the sizes of different species fit them for nearly any position in the garden, be it in the clustered mass, the hedge or border, the slope or as a specimen. They are also of great value in maintaining harmony of the garden when placed among the brilliantly flowered shrubs of contrasting colors.

PHILADELPHUS Argentine. Upright, bearing very showy, double, pure white flowers having a delicate and charming perfume.

P. Avalanche. Graceful with long branches bearing creamy white flowers in the late spring.

P. Bouquet Blanc. Medium sized with close set clusters of double flowers. Makes one of the best of white flowering hedges. Slightly fragrant.

Philadelphus virginal—one of the finest of the flowering shrubs.
Arnold Arboretum

As a border shrub the Mock Orange stands second to none; the fragrance of some of the species is unsurpassed.

P. coronarius ***(Sweet Mockorange).*** A good shrub, growing about 10 feet high bearing creamy white flowers of a pleasing fragrance in May and June.

P. grandiflorus ***(Big Scentless Mockorange).*** Rugged, grows to 10 feet and bears large, white flowers in June. Very good as a screen.

P. lemoinea ***(Lemoine Mockorange).*** Large, graceful, bearing clusters of fragrant white flowers in June. The shrub border should contain some plants of this variety.

PHILADELPHUS Magdalenae. A rather low, spreading shrub bearing single white flowers in profusion.

P. Mount Blanc. A charming plant bearing clusters of pure white flowers in great profusion. Exceedingly fragrant. Valuable in the shrub planting near the house.

P. splendens. Strong growing with arching branches. Produces a great abundance of showy, single, white flowers.

P. Virginal. Tall growing, bears large, double, fragrant flowers in June.

P. Zeyheri. Medium sized, bears pure white, fragrant flowers in May and June. A very good hybrid.

PHOTINIA villosa *(Christmas Berry).* Beautiful. Turns bright crimson after frost and produces showy red berries.

RHAMNUS cathartica *(Common Buckthorn).* Tall, twiggy, excellent for hedge planting. White flowers in June and black fruit in the fall.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides *(Jetbead).* Handsome, spreading, usually 3 to 6 feet high. Covered with bright green foliage and bears large, pure white flowers, followed by hard, lustrous, jet black fruits that remain all winter. Worthy of a prominent place in any shrub planting.

RHUS canadensis *(Fragrant Sumac).* Tall, spreading, with yellow flowers in clusters, followed by bright red fruit.

R. cotinus *(Common Smokebush).* Bushy, feathery, smoke-like blossoms in June.

ROBINA hispida *(Rose-acacia).* A beautiful shrub, grows from 2 to 8 feet in height and spreads rapidly over large areas by means of underground shoots. Foliage is finely cut, very showy. Flowers appear in small, rose colored clusters. Valuable for preventing washes on sandy banks. Makes a good hedge.

ROSA rugosa *(Rugosa Rose).* This handsome member of the Rose family bears a dense mass of dark green foliage and large, fragrant, white and red flowers, at intervals, all summer. Small apple-like fruits of a striking orange shade. Very hardy, thrives near the seashore and valuable in hedges or borders.

A pleasant outlook for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter. It may be duplicated anywhere there is a high elevation and a good view. Little more is needed than the location and the desire.

SPIREA

THE SPIREAS are the most generally popular shrubs for light graceful habit and quality and quantity of bloom. Their flowering season ranges in the different species, from early spring to late summer. They are low or medium sized plants and are handsome as specimens, in hedges, in mixed masses of shrubbery, or in the rockery.

SPIREA albiflora ***(callosa).*** Native of Asia, usually grows about 6 feet high and bears bluish-green foliage and numerous clusters of white flowers in June. Makes a worthy addition to any deciduous shrub planting.

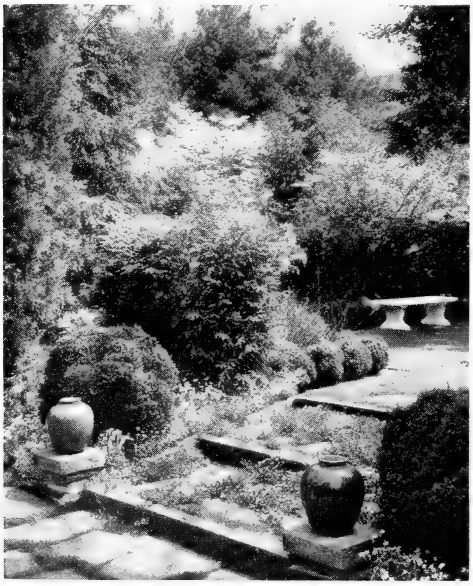
S. billiardi ***(Billiard Spirea).*** A handsome shrub. Grows about 6 feet high. Bears long dense clusters of bright pink flowers in July and August.

S. bumalda ***(Anthony Waterer).*** Very free-flowering, compact. Grows 3 feet high. Produces magenta-red flowers continuously for six weeks beginning in July. Much used for edging. Attractive in the foreground of large evergreen plantings.

S. douglasi ***(Douglas Spirea).*** Grows 8 feet in height and produces beautiful spikes of deep pink flowers during July and August. A showy specimen.

S. froebeli ***(Froebel Spirea).*** Medium sized. Produces bright crimson flowers in profusion during July. One of the handsomest members of the Spirea family.

S. lindleyana ***(Sorbaria lindleyana) (Lindley False Spirea).*** Handsome, upright, with bright green leaves and large showy clusters of white flowers appearing in July and August. It grows about 6 feet in height, spreads rapidly by means of suckers. Well adapted for woodland planting. Very useful along the borders of lakes and streams.



S. opulifolius luteus ***(Physocarpus opulifolius luteus) (Goldleaf Ninebark).*** Interesting, bearing white flowers and foliage which at first is bright yellow and changes as the season advances to bronzy yellow. Grows to 10 feet. Hardy, growing in almost any soil.

S. prunifolia ***(Bridalwreath).*** Graceful with numerous small clusters of pure white flowers cascading down slender pendant branches during May. Dark green foliage turns vivid in the fall. Excellent as a specimen or in the hedge. Grows about 6 feet tall.

S. reevesiana ***(Reeves Spirea).*** Slender arching branches clothed in dark leaves which are pale bluish-green on the underside. The flowers appear in dense, dome-shaped clusters in May and June. One of the best.

S. reevesiana lanceata ***(Double Reeves Spirea).*** A handsome plant with pendant branches covered with narrow green leaves. In May large, double, white flowers appear in profusion.

S. thunbergi ***(Thunberg Spirea).*** Has spreading, arching branches clothed in feathery, bright green foliage turning late in the fall to orange and scarlet. Flowers are pure white, borne in great profusion during April and May.

S. trichocarpa ***(Korean Spirea).*** Graceful, growing about 6 feet in height. Bears white flowers in June. Native of Korea, has won, by its beauty and usefulness, an important place in the American garden.

S. vanhouttei ***(Vanhoutte Spirea).*** Handsome, hardy, growing 6 feet tall. Arching branches are covered with dark green leaves and clusters of pure white flowers in May and June. Considered to be the most showy of all the Spireas.

STAPHYLEA trifolia ***(American Bladder-Nut).*** Handsome, upright, growing about 10 feet high bearing bright green, finely cut foliage and attractive, nodding clusters of white flowers, followed by conspicuous oval fruits of a bright green color. Blooms during April and May. Grows well in almost any soil or position but is partial to semi-shady positions.

STEPHANANDRA ***flexuosa (Cut-leaf Stephanandra).*** Graceful with spreading, drooping branches; lacy foliage. Pure white flowers in June.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus ***(Snowberry).*** Medium height, with rose colored flowers in July and August, followed by large white berries, which remain until late winter. Thrives in all soils. Especially suited to shady places.

S. vulgaris ***(Coralberry).*** Dwarf, compact habit, thriving well in shady locations. The flowers in July are followed by coral-red berries, which last until late winter.

Lilac, Jeanne D'Arc, one of the loveliest and most fragrant of the French Hybrids.

SYRINGA · Lilac

THE LILACS are old favorites bearing bright green medium sized, heart shaped foliage and large clusters of showy and often fragrant flowers. They are very effective when massed in groups and form beautiful hedges and screens. Their native homes are scattered over Europe and Asia and the first of them were brought to this country in the seventeenth century by early settlers, who had enough love and faith in them to afford them room on their crowded sailing vessels.

SYRINGA chinensis (rothmagensis) ***(Chinese Lilac).*** Covered in May with deep, rich rose clusters, which are large and broad. One of the best untrimmed hedges. Showy as a specimen.

S. chinensis saugeana ***(Purple Chinese Lilac).*** Medium sized, with slender arching branches bearing attractive deep, purplish red flowers.

S. josikaea ***(Hungarian Lilac).*** Handsome, grows 12 feet in height having dark green foliage and long narrow panicles of bluish-purple flowers. Prolongs the beauty of the Lilac season by blooming late.

S. persica ***(Persian Lilac).*** Comes into bloom after the common Lilac. A broad, shapely bush of medium height, with small leaves and abundant rosy-purple, fragrant flowers which weigh down the slender branches.

S. persica alba ***(White Persian Lilac).*** Similar to the Persian Lilac but bears flowers of pure white.

S. villosa (*Late Lilac*). A hardy native of northern China. Large, of excellent habit with erect, rigid branches and pale green leaves. Flowers are delicately tinted, pinkish lilac or nearly white. A first-rate garden shrub, very valuable for its hardiness and late bloom.

S. vulgaris ***(Common Lilac).*** The best loved shrub in the American garden. In many, out-of-the-way places it is often the only sign of an old homestead. No plant is more hardy, or more florif-erous and none gives so little trouble. Will flourish anywhere except in swampy places and if allowed to become unsightly, may be cut to the ground and new, shapely bush will spring up. Flowers are lilac in color and fragrant. Handsome in nearly any setting. An old familiar friend to the gardenmaker.

S. vulgaris alba ***(Common White Lilac).*** Has all the attributes and characteristics of the purple lilac except that it bears slightly lighter green foliage and white flowers.

HYBRID LILACS

HYBRID LILACS are among the most beautiful and worthy members of the vast family of flowering shrubs. In brilliance and charm they have few equals. The flowering clusters are of varying size and form, and range in color from white thru azure blue to almost violet and from the common lilac color to purple, reddish magenta and lilac pink. Many varieties show more than one color in bud and full blown flower. Many are deliciously fragrant and many of them bloom when quite small. They harmonize well with other familiar shrubs and endless variations of color harmonies can be worked out with them. As cut flowers they are excellent. They are hardy, require very little attention, and should always be considered when a specimen, hedge, screen, or mass planting is desired.

Abel Carriere. Popular, bearing handsome, double lilac colored flowers.

Aline Macqueris. Single flowers of a dark, purplish red.

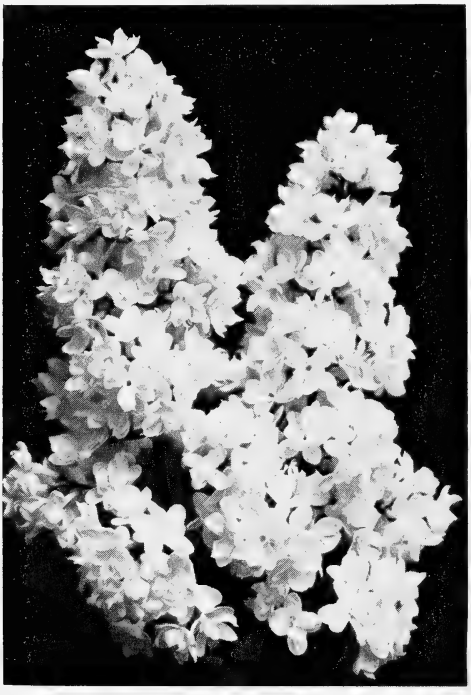
Belle de Nancy. Long clusters of double pink flowers.

Cavour. Single flowers, dull purple in bud, changing to lighter purple. Late.

Charles Baltet. Beautiful with single, bluish-purple blossoms. Valuable as a cut flower.

Charles Joly. Dark, double red. One of the better kinds.

Charles the Tenth. Single, purple-red flowers borne in profusion.



Lilacs are always popular, especially the French Hybrids.

Christopher Columbus. Closely filled clusters of single, pale lavender blooms. Late.

Decaisne. Pyramidal clusters of single, purplish-lilac flowers.

De Mirabel. Handsome, bearing single, bluish-violet flowers. Blooms late.

Dr. Masters. Beautiful clusters of double, bluish-lilac flowers.

Edith Cavell. Showy, double, pure white flowers in open spreading clusters. Blooming late in the season.

Edmond Boissier. One of the best dark single lilacs with large clusters of light violet flowers.

Emil Gentil. Dense, short clusters of double, cobalt blue blossoms.

Emile Lemoine. Very showy, bearing large clusters of double flowers, delicately shaded pink.

Francisque Morel. Beautiful, bears double, lilac flowers in large clusters.

Frau Bertha Dammann. A handsome plant, bears single, pure white blossoms.

Hugo Koster. A beautiful kind bearing single mauve flowers.

Hyacinthiflora. Early blooming. Bears small clusters of double, purple lilac flowers.

Itegarde de Rothschild. Double, pale lavender of a distinct and beautiful shade.

Jacques Callot. Single. A beautiful rosy pink. One of the best.

Jan Van Tol. Long trusses of fragrant, pure white, single flowers.

Jeanne d'Arc. Very long, narrow clusters of double white blossoms. A late bloomer.

Jules Simon. Select variety having double, lilac mauve blossoms.

Lucie Baltet. A distinctly different shade of coppery old-rose. Single flowers in large clusters.

Ludwig Spaeth. Extra fine. Bearing fine, dark crimson-purple blooms which are single and fragrant.

Marceau. A beautiful dark flowered form, conical blooms, single and purplish violet.

Marie Legraye. Single, pure creamy white and a profuse bloomer. One of the best whites.

Michel Buchner. An excellent plant covered with double, clear lavender flowers.

Mme. Abel Chatenay. A very good Lilac having large, double, milk-white flowers. Late.

Mme. Antoine Buchner. Beautiful, double, tender rose flowers.

Mme. Casimir Perier. A profuse bloomer bearing double, creamy white flowers.

Mme. Felix. A beautiful plant having single flowers of purest white.

Mme. Florent Stepman. Tall, upright grower bearing double, pure white flowers and blooming late.

Mme. F. Morel. Very large clusters of light, pinkish lavender flowers. Single and very fragrant.

Mme. Lemoine. A double white form bearing numerous clusters of fragrant flowers.

Monge. A very fine rose-purple Lilac. Clusters are extra large and single.

Montaigne. Open, narrow clusters of double, soft, rosy mauve flowers.

Mont Blanc. Pyramidal trusses of single, white flowers. Among the finest.

Necker. Clusters of single, dainty, rose-pink flowers.

Olivier de Serres. A very good double blue Lilac.

Paul Hariot. Deep, purplish red, double flowers.

Paul Thirion. A late, double flowering plant of claret-rose color. Extremely showy.

Pres. Fallieres. Beautiful double flowers of a tender lilac-rose color.

Pres. Grevy. A handsome shrub bearing double, delicate blue blossoms.

Pres. Loubet. Double, flowers reddish violet in bud and changing to purple as the flowers open.

Pres. Viger. Double, bluish lilac. A tall growing plant.

Reaumur. Single flowers in long, well-filled clusters of dark purple.

Rene Jarry Desloges. A beautiful Lilac having double blossoms of blue touched with mauve.

Rubra de Marley. Rich, single, rosy-purple flowers in broad, compact clusters.

Sanguinea. Well filled clusters of showy, single, purplish-red flowers.

Sauerbrey. A handsome shrub having double, pink flowers.

Senateur Volland. A double flowering Lilac. The blossoms are beautiful shade of rich pink.

Souv. de Thibaut. Double flowers of dark, reddish lilac.

Thunberg. A late blooming plant having deep lilac, double flowers in large clusters. Unusually fragrant.

Towson Beauty. A new form bearing large clusters of double pink blossoms.

Vestale. Graceful, having long clusters of single, pure white flowers.

Victor Lemoine. Double, blue-lavender flowers in immense clusters. A thrifty, spreading bush of great merit.

Virginite. Double flowers of a tender rose color stand out in showy clusters.

Volcan. Single, bright purple flowers. Very good.

William Robinson. Compact panicles of double pink which gradually change to lavender as the season advances.

TAMARIX africana *(African Tamarix).* Upright. Fine, feathery, light green foliage. Fine for the seashore. Spikes of pink flowers in April.

T. hispida *(Kashgar Tamarix).* Vigorous habit, white flowers, June to August.

VACCINUM corymbosum *(Highbush Blueberry).* Tall growing, bluish pink flowers, followed by edible, blue-black berries of excellent flavor.

Almost every suburban home has sufficient space for an attractive outdoor living room. The illustration shows the living room with the addition of a velvety putting green. Flowering shrubs form an excellent background.

VIBURNUM

THE VERSATILE VIBURNUMS stand high in the ranks of the deciduous shrubs. Their showy flowers of white and pink are followed by brilliant clusters of red, crimson, dark blue or black berries. The mixture of the scarlet and purple autumnal tints of their foliage is a warm and welcome sight around the home. They are handsome and valuable as specimens, in shelters, screens, hedges or masses and because of their prodigal production of meaty fruits they are in great demand by those who maintain bird refuges. Cut branchlets thickly clustered with either flower or fruit are excellent for use as indoor decoration.

VIBURNUM acerfolium ***(Dockmackie) (Mapleleaf Viburnum).*** A valuable plant having slender, upright branches. Bears showy, flat clusters of creamy white flowers in May and June. Followed by bunches of black oval fruits in autumn. Foliage takes on a pinkish hue which later turns to purple. Thrives in dry soil. Often used under large trees where moisture is scarce. It is of medium size rarely ever attaining more than 6 feet in height.

V. carlesi ***(Fragrant Viburnum).*** No shrub planting should be without Viburnum carlesi. Its spicy fragrance transcends all other blooms. On warm spring nights its pink flowers fill the air with fragrant magic.

V. cassinoides ***(White-Rod).*** Creamy white flowers and handsome glossy green foliage during the summer. Blue berries in the fall, turning to black.

V. dentatum ***(Arrowood).*** Upright growth. Flowers white, followed by black fruit. Showy foliage in the fall.

V. dilatatum ***(Linden Viburnum).*** Very free flowering. Blooms in May and June. Flowers are pure white in flat cymes. Berries are brilliant scarlet hanging well into winter.

V. lantana ***(Wayfaring-Tree).*** Tall, upright. Broad, wrinkled foliage, white flowers in May and June. Fruit bright red, changing to black.

V. lentago ***(Nannyberry).*** Tall, slender branches, with light green, glossy foliage. Creamy white, fragrant flowers in May and June, followed by bluish-black fruit.

V. molle ***(Kentucky Viburnum).*** Very bushy with large, dark green leaves. Clusters of white flowers in May and June.

V. opulus ***(European Cranberrybush).*** Large white flowers in great profusion at the end of May, followed by clusters of showy, scarlet berries.

V. opulus nanum ***(Dwarf Cranberrybush).*** Low, bushy. Covered in May and June with abundant white flowers. Good for hedges or massing with other shrubs.

V. opulus sterile ***(Common Snowball).*** Large, loose, open flower heads of pure white, appearing late in May.

V. prunifolium ***(Blackhaw).*** Vigorous, dark green foliage. Pure white flowers April to June followed by dark blue fruit.

V. sargenti ***(Sargent Cranberrybush).*** Dense and compact shrub, corky bark, white flowers followed by scarlet fruit.

V. sieboldi ***(Siebold Viburnum).*** White flowers in May and June. Pink fruit, changing to bluish-black when ripe.

V. tomentosum ***(Doublefile Viburnum).*** Medium height, white flowers, bluish-black fruit.

V. tomentosum plicatum ***(Japanese Snowball).*** Tall, erect, its dark green foliage is very ornamental. White blossoms in great profusion.

V. wrighti ***(Wright Viburnum).*** Upright. Rather large, white flowers in May and June, red fruit.

VITEX agnus castus ***(Lilac Chaste Tree).*** Strong growing with grayish-green foliage. Lilac flowers in July to late August.

Shrub borders may be made interesting by interspersing an occasional taller evergreen of the type pictured. Ralph E. Griswold, Landscape Architect, Pittsburgh.

WEIGELA or DIERVILLA

The Weigelias are most popular and showy, adapted to all soils and most situations. In late May and June the branches are bent beneath an abundance of trumpet-shaped flowers.

WEIGELA Eva Rathke ***(Hyb.).*** Red, streaked white.

W. Greenway ***(Hyb. groenewegeni).*** Red in bud, opening white.

W. Yellowedge ***(luteomarginato).*** Pink flowers, variegated leaves.

W. rosea. Deep pink.

W. Snow ***(Hyb. candida).*** Snow white.

VINES and TRAILERS

"Then the wild clematis comes, with her wealth of tangled blooms."—GOODALE.

WITH the artistic use of vines and trailers, buildings, arches, pergolas and other architectural features are transformed from objects bare to lovely pictures. The mellowing touch of vines and trailers creeping gracefully over old tree stumps, fences and walls, mercifully conceals their stark ugliness, and in Nature's own way changes them into arresting objects of beauty.

ACTINIDIA polygama *(Silvervine).* A very hardy, Japanese climber of vigorous, dense growth. Dark green leaves, silver white when young. White flowers followed by yellow fruit.

AKEBIA quinata *(Fiveleaf Akebia).* A charming climber, with shining, almost evergreen foliage and clusters of dark brown, fragrant flowers in June. Dark purple berries.

AMPELOPSIS heterophylla *(Porcelain Ampelopsis).* An interesting trailer with grape-like leaves, and small fruit changing from pure lilac to bright blue and finally white. Very good for covering low walls, rocks, and trellises.

A. quinquefolia *(Virginia Creeper).* A native, hardy climber of very rapid growth; beautiful, deeply-cut foliage, turning to a rich crimson in the fall. Excellent for trees, walls, slopes and banks.

A. quinquefolia Engelmanni *(Improved Virginia Creeper).* Dense foliage of a glossy, light green in summer, changing to a brilliant crimson in the autumn. Will cling, without support, on rough stone surfaces.

A. tricuspidata lowi *(Geranium Creeper).* Similar to other varieties, but having much smaller foliage. Clings very closely; a very satisfactory wall climber.

A. tricuspidata veitchi *(Japanese Creeper) (Boston Ivy).* Suitable for planting on walls and about buildings. Grows with great rapidity. Clings closely to any surface. Foliage rich crimson in fall.

ARISTOLOCHI sipho *(Dutchman's Pipe).* Curious vine grown chiefly for its brownish-colored flowers, resembling a pipe in shape. The light green leaves add to the popularity of this perfectly hardy climber.

BIGNONIA radicans *(Trumpetcreeper).* Rapid, strong growing. Excellent for buildings, walls and as a ground cover, bearing orange, trumpet-shaped flowers in summer.

B. Mme. Galen *(Hybrid Bignonia).* Clusters of very showy, salmon-red flowers. Unusually attractive.

CELASTRUS scandens *(American Bittersweet).* Rapid growing, with yellow flowers in June. Bright orange-yellow and crimson fruit in autumn. Fruit-bearing sprays are excellent for indoor decoration. One of the best climbers in cultivation.

CLEMATIS blue. Light green foliage, with individual, large flowers of a delicate shade of blue.

C. Duchess of Edinburgh. A very useful vine bearing large, double, pure white flowers, delicately fragrant.

A vine-covered arbor over the garden walk provides cool shade and rich beauty in summer and an intriguing lacework of twisted and interlaced runners that is sure to divert your thoughts from the dourness of winter.

Richard Averill Smith

Ruth Dean, L. A.

CLEMATIS henryi *(Winter Clematis).* Rapid growing, large, creamy-white, single flowers in June.

C. jackmani *(Jackman Clematis).* Rapid growing, bearing large, single purple flowers.

C. Mme. Baron Veillard. Bears large, soft pink flowers. Very beautiful.

C. Mme. Edouard Andre. Large, single, dark carmine flowers. Blooms freely.

C. montana undulata *(Anemone Clematis.)* Early spring flowering, with bluish-white blooms, hardy.

C. paniculata *(Sweet Autumn Clematis).* Luxuriant, light green foliage, and panicles of fragrant, white, star-shaped blossoms in September.

EUONYMUS radicans *(Wintercreeper).* Extremely hardy, having small, glossy, evergreen foliage. Excellent for walls or as a ground cover.

E. radicans acutus *(Sharpleaf Wintercreeper).* A rooting and climbing vine that may also be used as a ground cover in shady places.

E. radicans coloratus. Similar to the foregoing with thinner leaves which turn bright red in autumn.

E. radicans kewensis *(Baby Wintercreeper).* Dwarf, very small foliage. Useful in covering low walls, trunks of trees, or as a carpet in the front of foundation plantings.

E. radicans vegetus *(Bigleaf Wintercreeper).* Strong-growing evergreen. Scarlet fruit and handsome foliage.

HEDERA colchica. Rich, large, heart-shaped leaves, 8 inches long. Very hardy.

H. helix *(English Ivy).* A high climbing, and hardy evergreen vine. It is a reliable old favorite used extensively on walls and as ground covers in shady positions.

H. helix arborescens. *(Tree Ivy).* Very ornamental vine that produces an abundance of varicolored berries. Large foliage.

H. helix conglomerata *(Bunchleaf English Ivy).* This evergreen vine is characterized by its small, crowded, crinkled leaves.

H. helix gracilis *(Small leaf English Ivy).* Very small leaves, turning a purplish-brown during the winter months.

LONICERA japonica halliana *(Hall's Honeysuckle).* One of the best for climbing purposes, having smooth, glossy, dark green foliage and fragrant white flowers, changing to yellow.

L. sempervirens magnifica *(New Everblooming Coral Honeysuckle).* Beautiful, tubular flowers of a striking orange-scarlet color. Blooms from July until October.

L. Tellmanniana *(New Golden Giant Honeysuckle).* Hardy climber with lovely, large blooms of intense golden yellow. Blooms during June.

POLYGONUM auberti *(China Fleecevine).* One of the most desirable flowering climbers. Attains a height of 25 feet through the summer, blossoms with great billowy sprays of white flowers.

PUERARIA thunbergiana *(Kudzubean).* Rapid climber with dark green foliage; pea shaped, purple flowers in July.

A most attractive home made even more beautiful when draped on the front with Boston Ivy and Scarlet Firethorn (Espalier form) near the entrance.

WISTERIA

THE WISTERIAS are considered to be the most striking of the vines growing in temperate regions. They have attractive pale green foliage and produce in profusion long, dense, drooping clusters of white and purplish, pea-shaped flowers in May and again in late summer. They are handsome if left to their own devices, the rugged branches twisted and entwined and clinging tenaciously to anything within reach. But it is when they are trained to clamber over buildings, arbors, and walls, that they are happiest and appear at their best. The splendor and charm of many of the famed gardens of the Orient depend in a large measure on this handsome climber.

To those who admire the Wisterias but dislike the sprawling appearance or lack the garden room for spreading vines we have a select stock of standards. These plants were carefully and severely cut back while young until the main stems stiffened and a broad head was formed. They now stand as small trees with dome-shaped tops, attractive at all times, but especially when hung with numerous, long, pendant blooms.

WISTERIA multijuga *(Longcluster Wisteria).* Rapid growing, bearing immense panicles of deep purple flowers.

W. multijuga alba *(White Longcluster Wisteria).* White blossoms in long clusters.

W. multijuga rosea *(Pink Wisteria).* Pale pink flowers in clusters.

W. sinensis *(Chinese Wisteria).* The most effective of all climbers; a very strong grower, producing richly perfumed, blue-violet blossoms in May.

W. sinensis alba *(White Chinese Wisteria).* Pure white blossoms.

Wisteria Standards

That plants so self-assertive as the Wisterias can be so obedient to the will of the horticulturist is an almost unbelievable garden paradox. Where they are unrestrained they speedily clamber up and over anything within their reach, but if artfully trimmed and trained they can be shaped into neat, round-headed, tree-like standards of great beauty and many uses.

Long, graceful, purple and blue-violet clusters fall from the heads in Spring, and in Summer they are foliaged in clear, bright green. In Winter the numerous, tortuously tangled branchlets form an intricate and interesting design that is exceedingly picturesque.

W. multijuga. Very long clusters of deep purple flowers.

W. sinensis. Blue-violet flowers shorter and slightly fragrant.

Wisteria! The most spectacular of all the vines that bloom! Every garden should have a place for it. The Wisteria is especially lovely planted beside old trees, stone fences, or any support strong enough to bear its weight.

LARGE FRUITS

FRUIT trees are real assets to the home either as scattered specimens within the garden or as members of the large productive orchards. He who plants them is amply repaid in charming beauty and luscious fruit. Their value to the art of gardening when used simultaneously for protection, shade, fruit, and flower, was recognized long ago as attested by the sight of gnarled old giants near Colonial homesteads.

A rustic old Apple tree in an intimate corner of the garden is not only charming, but decidedly useful. In utilizing them as a part of a landscape planting, it is wise to make use of trees which are so mature as to have developed characteristic irregularities. In the spring, the beauty of an old Apple tree in bloom is unrivalled in its pastel colors of delicate pink and green.

It is a point of good design to move large Apple trees when they are to be used for decorative purposes, rather than to handicap a design by trees which are only partially grown. When planting them it is best to select trees that have been root-pruned to force a mass of fiberous, or feeding roots near the trunk of the tree. This assures quick recovery from the shock of transplanting. In planting, care should be taken to see that the pits are well drained and sufficiently large to allow a free growth of the new roots which will form soon after the trees have been moved. These new roots are encouraged to form more quickly if the proper soil is used in planting.

The cost of moving mature Apple trees more than compensates for the loss of time waiting for small trees to grow, and is soon repaid in the satisfaction of having fruit bearing trees which fit in well with the decorative effect of the garden.

Apples

Summer

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. Large, round, pale yellow, with white flesh of pleasing flavor.

SMOKEHOUSE. Bears fruit moderately young. Thin skin of yellow, striped rather a dull red. Very good eating Apple.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Large, smooth, round and pale yellow; flesh white and sweet; very vigorous and prolific.

Fall

RAMBO. Medium in size, yellow, streaked with red. Very prolific. Splendid for home orchard.

SMITH'S CIDER. Medium size, bright pinkish-red. Tree bears when quite young. Excellent for cider making.

WEALTHY. Light yellow, marked with red. Flesh white, tender and sweet.

Winter

BALDWIN. Large, round, red, very brightly colored. Crisp and juicy.

DELICIOUS. Fruit very large and of a brilliant red color. Remarkable keeper. A delightful pineapple flavor.

DOMINO *(Winter Rambo).* Large, greenish-yellow, striped red, flesh white, very tender and juicy.

Illustrating the wisdom of planting apple trees which have developed characteristic irregularities. Trees like this usually bear fruit the first season after transplanting.

FALLAWATER. Large, yellowish-green; very productive.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Round, yellow and very hardy.

JONATHAN. Medium size, round and red in color; uniform in size, a strong grower and very prolific.

KING. Large, red, juicy and an abundant bearer.

LEMON. Of delicious flavor, pure yellow, flesh firm, and good keeper.

McINTOSH. Large, round and red, extremely hardy and prolific.

PARAGON. Large, dark red. A very vigorous grower and productive.

ROME BEAUTY. Large, yellow, striped with red; flesh yellow and rather coarse-grained. Very vigorous in growth.

STARK. Large, round, greenish-yellow, striped with red. An excellent keeper and profitable market variety.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Large, deep red, firm and crisp. Excellent in flavor and juiciness. A great favorite for cider.

WINTER BANANA. Yellow, with brilliant red cheek. A good keeper and of an excellent flavor.

WILLOWTWIG. A large Apple, mottled, striped and blushed. One of the best keepers. Hardy and bears heavily.

YORK IMPERIAL. Medium size, whitish shaded with red; non acid; excellent keeper.

Crab Apples

HYSLOP. Large, deep crimson fruit in October. Very ornamental.

Orchards on Your Walls

THINK of the thrill of picking luscious fruits from your garden walls. To the owner of property who wishes ample and varied succession of fruits for the table, espalier fruit trees are the fulfillment of that desire.

In European gardens, for hundreds of years, dwarf espaliers or trees trained to grow in a

Espalier fruit trees are excellent for covering bare, uninteresting walls and fences. Towson Nurseries offer an unusual selection of espalier trees, including many varieties of Apples.

Harold Haliday Costain

vertical plane, have produced, in small space, the most delicious fruit imaginable. The espalier fruit tree is beautiful from the first blossom to the ripened fruit and may be planted in gardens large or small. A wall running north and south, with practically equal exposure, is best. North walls will, of course, produce fruit later in the season.

Espalier fruit trees may be trained against the walls of the house or garage, on wooden trellises, wire fences or simply on horizontal wires secured at intervals to stout posts.

The espalier tree is readily pruned and sprayed—the fruit easily picked. Apples and Pears may be had in many forms. During the long winter months, their trained branches make them especially decorative, until spring again lures forth their pink and white blossoms. We have a large stock of Apples and Pears in the different forms. Some are mature cordons having from two to ten arms, others are single, double, triple and four-fold "U" forms, and also the four, six, eight and ten-armed Palmette Verrier formations. In addition to our larger trees we have numerous young plants in the various stages of training and in perfect condition to be planted out and trained for special purposes.

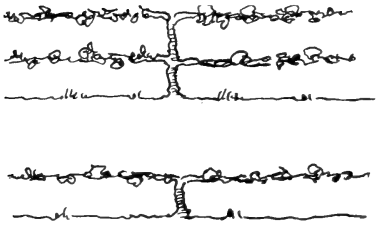
The varieties listed below have been chosen for their adaptability to espalier work, their beauty and the high quality of their fruits:

Apples

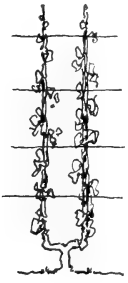
BALDWIN	GRIMES GOLDEN	STAYMAN'S
BISMARCK	KING	WINESAP
DELICIOUS	LEMON	WINTER BANANA
DOMINO	McINTOSH	YELLOW TRANSPARENT
DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG	PARAGON	

Pears

LAWRENCE SECKEL SUGAR



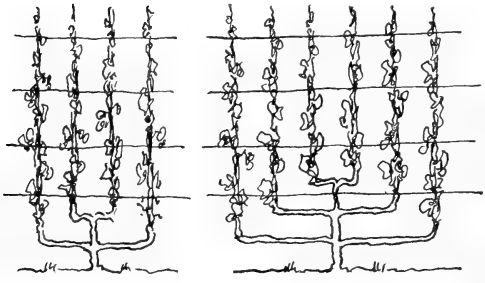
Single and double horizontal cordons for use along paths and low walls.



U-shape espalier.

Development of horizontal espaliers in various stages of growth.

Double U-shape espalier
Triple U-shape espalier



Courtesy of "House Beautiful" and Ezra C. Stiles, L. A.

Cherries

BING ***(Sweet).*** One of the best of the very large, dark red Cherries of the Pacific Northwest. Almost unequaled in size, attractiveness and quality. Flesh dark red, firm, meaty and with purple juice.

BLACK TARTARIAN ***(Sweet).*** The most dependable of the large, dark red, sweet Cherries. Quality is excellent. Tree is thrifty and very productive.

EARLY RICHMOND ***(Sour).*** Dark red; medium size; very popular. A standard and time-tried variety. Early May market.

ENGLISH MORELLO ***(Sour).*** The standard, late, sour Cherry. Fruit large, handsome, rich, dark wine color; red flesh and red juice, and with pleasing aromatic flavor.

GOV. WOOD ***(Sweet).*** Large, light red, juicy, rich, delicious. Very healthy and productive. June.

LAMBERT ***(Sweet).*** Fruit resembles Black Heart, but larger, smoother and brighter. Flesh purple red marbled with lighter red, rich, juicy and good flavor.

MONTMORENCY ***(Sour).*** Larger than Early Richmond, and ten days later. Probably the best variety in cultivation for market. Good for canning and home use.

OKA ***(Sweet).*** The new, big, black, sweet Cherry, 1¼ in. in diameter, grows on a tree so small that one can have them in the back yard.

ROYAL ANNE ***(Sweet).*** Used by most of the commercial canneries. Light in color and ranks high by virtue of its large size, handsome appearance and high quality fruit.

Peaches

CHAMPION. The finest, standard, white Peach grown. Do not fail to include Champion in your planting.

EARLY ELBERTA. Ripens about a week earlier than Elberta, otherwise the same. Quality of fruit somewhat better. A most profitable variety.

ELBERTA. The standard yellow variety. Heavy yielder. Quality is good if allowed to ripen on tree. Freestone, mid-season.

GOLDEN JUBILEE. A large Peach of the Elberta type, very recently became the most popular early yellow. Ripens three weeks earlier than Elberta and of equal quality. The skin is yellow blushed with red; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet, freestone.

HALEHAVEN. A most desirable new variety from Michigan, with the large fruit of the Hale and the good qualities of its other parent—productiveness, high quality, hardiness in bud and wood. Halehaven is one of the best varieties to precede Elberta.

J. H. HALE. Large size and beauty of the fruit are the two outstanding characteristics. Fine for dessert or canning. Brings fancy price on market. Fruit large yellow with red cheeks. Freestone.

ROCHESTER. A heavy yielding, yellow freestone of high quality dark red skin and good shape fruit, ripening 2 to 3 weeks before Elberta. Possibly the hardiest of all commercial Peaches. It comes into bearing at an early age.

SHIPPERS BIG RED. Originated in Indiana where it is considered the best commercial Peach on the market. Fruit is a freestone, oblong, large to very large; skin is a fine golden yellow almost completely covered with a splendid rich red making the well-ripened fruit on the tree appear solid red all over, flesh rich yellow, moderately fine grained, juicy and good quality.

SOUTH HAVEN. Another large, yellow Peach of high quality, showing exceptional hardiness. South Haven ripens between Rochester and Elberta and holds a highly esteemed place in the home and commercial planting.

Pears

Summer

BARTLETT. Large, buttery. juicy, high-flavored, great bearer; very popular both for eating and canning. August and September.

Autumn

DOUGLAS. A recent introduction of supreme value to fruit-growers, because it is "blight proof" and "frost proof." The fruit is large, smooth, of attractive beauty. Its thin but protective skin is golden yellow flecked with russet, and thickly blushed scarlet on the sunny side. Flesh whitish, fine grained, tender; a small core with few seeds. Flavor sweet but with a piquant acidity.

DUCHESS ***(of Angouleme).*** Very large, buttery, rich juicy. Pick them before maturity, wrap in tissue paper, and rack away for complete ripening. October and November.

KIEFFER. Large size, handsome appearance, and remarkable keeping and shipping qualities. October-November.

SECKEL. Small; skin yellowish brown with brownish red cheek; flesh fine grained, sweet, richest and highest flavor. Equally popular for dessert and pickling. September-October.

WORDEN. A seedling of the Seckel, equal in quality but larger and richer. Hardy and an enormous bearer. October.

Winter

BOSC. Finest quality late fall and winter variety. Extra large, long and tapering; russet; good shipper, brings highest market price. A vigorous grower. November-December.

LAWRENCE. Medium yellow with brown dots, melting, pleasant, aromatic. November-December.

Plums

ABUNDANCE. A hardy, productive variety, with large lemon-yellow fruit.

BURBANK. Hardy, fruit large, excellent quality, cherry red with lilac bloom. Late August.

GERMAN PRUNE. Very large and sweet. Popular for canning. Dark purple in color.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Fine for preserving. Large and productive.

Quince

CHAMPION. Prolific, fine quality, and good keeper.

ORANGE. Large, handsome. Splendid for jelly. Ripening in September.

NUT TREES

SO many people plant shade trees without knowing they could have nuts for Christmas and candy, too, with one figurative fell swoop of the spade. Trees of this type are dependable as specimens or they may be used for border plantings. Some, especially the Pecans, are excellent shade trees. We heartily recommend your consideration of this group of trees.

CHINESE CHESTNUT. A beautiful tree useful for shade as well as for the large nuts it produces. It grows about 40 feet in height and is recommended for its hardiness.

ENGLISH WALNUT. A slow-growing tree with symmetrical, round heads and bright green foliage. Bears thin-shelled nuts well known for their eating qualities.

SCHLEY PECAN. Large, long-lived trees, useful for their shade, besides being both hardy and productive. Bears large, thin-shelled nuts.

SMALL FRUITS

FRESH Strawberries for your shortcake—your favorite preserves made of luscious Cherries, Apples, and Pears to store away for winter—fresh fruits gathered from your own garden! Yes, it can easily be accomplished, for almost every garden has room to grow a few fruits. On the rear lawn, and in the borders, fruit trees may be used for shade and ornament, as well as for their fruit. No tree, grown purely for its blossoms, can compare with the twofold, breath-taking loveliness of an Apple, Peach, Plum or Cherry tree that has donned its spring gown of exquisite, fragrant blooms, which later yield a delicious harvest.

Just a little patch of Strawberries will provide a good supply of this delicious fruit. A hedge of Blackberries, or Raspberries, takes up little room, and you will be surprised at the amount of berries you can harvest if the plants are given a little care.

Grapes, too, are useful, both for training over an ornamental lattice or arbor, or when planted as a screen. At the same time, they will reward you each year, almost without fail, with an ample supply of fruit for home use.

Grapes

Four New Grapes Of Merit

These New Varieties (with the exception of Caco) are recent introductions of the New York Experimental Station and all surpass the older, standard kinds in both fruit and vine.

CACO *(Red).* A variety of exceptional merit and beauty. Should be in every collection. The bunches are large, well shouldered, wine red, compact, of good size and form. Earlier than Concord, sweet and palatable several weeks before it is fully ripe. The vine makes a very strong growth, valuable for covering trellis or screens.

FREDONIA *(Black).* An early variety. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. It bears medium, compact clusters of firm, black fruit, very good quality.

PORTLAND *(White).* The earliest of all Grapes. Large bunch and berry; flesh sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. A valuable Grape for home gardens. The vine is very vigorous, productive, hardy and healthy.

SHERIDAN *(Black).* An excellent new variety. Large bunches of berries, with thick skins making it valuable for shipping. Very productive, good quality.

Standard Varieties

CONCORD *(Blue).* An old variety; does well wherever planted; good size; productive.

CATAWBA *(Red).* One of the best Grapes in cultivation. Bunch large and compact; a strong grower and very productive; quality good.

DELAWARE *(Red).* A small red Grape, compact bunch, considered the acme of quality for eating and highly desirable for wine.

NIAGARA *(White).* The most popular white Grape. Very productive, fruit large, good grower, ripening same season as Concord, and is equally good. Valuable in every way.

WORDEN *(Blue).* Fruit of excellent quality, large bunches. Ripens about ten days earlier than Concord.

Blackberries

Rows 6 feet apart, plants 3 to 5 feet apart in rows. Prune canes back when they have reached 4 feet in height.

ALFRED. This new variety is taking first place in the plantings of the best commercial growers, producing large crops of fine fruit. For the home garden, Alfred is ideal, bearing tremendously big Blackberries from 1½ to 1¾ inches long, practically free from seeds, coreless and with a pulp fairly bursting with juice.

BLOWER. The Blower has been an outstanding favorite among fruit growers for several years. It deserves esteem, because it produces very large fruit almost the size of Dewberries; jet black color and delicious flavor. Blower is one of the most productive varieties in cultivation, begins ripening in July and continues until September.

ELDORADO. One of the most valuable varieties for market and home use. A strong, upright grower producing jet black fruit. Flavor excellent, imparting a rich aroma, melting and juicy with but little core. Highly recommended everywhere. Unquestionably one of the best Blackberries grown.

Black Raspberries

Plant 4 to 5 feet apart

CUMBERLAND. Immense crops are produced on very stocky well-branched canes. Healthy and vigorous. Fruits are large and firm. Midseason.

NEW LOGAN. This new blackcap has gained much favor among berry growers. Highly resistant to all Black Raspberry diseases. Excellent quality and productiveness.

Red Raspberries

Rows 5 feet apart, plants 3 feet apart in rows

CHIEF. From Minnesota, achieved after 14 years experimenting. Chief will not rival Latham, but supplements it by ripening 10 days earlier and so holding that wonderful type for picking an extra long season. In fact, Chief fills the gap for fresh table fruit between Strawberries and the other Raspberries. Bright red, "no crumbling," ships well, delicious, and pays its way with extraordinary crops.

CUTHBERT *("Queen of the Market").* Remarkably strong and hardy; stands northern winters and southern summers, equal to any. Large, conical berries, measuring 3 inches around, so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

LATHAM. The new hardy Red Raspberry. This type is mosaic-free, and acceptable anywhere. Perfectly hardy, withstanding severe winters without protection. Its production is superlative, outyielding even Cuthbert. The berries are large and round, brilliant red, with profitable shipping firmness.

NEWBURGH. A new variety, becoming popular with the growers. Newburgh is vigorous, hardy and productive. Berries are large and do not "crumble"; of attractive high color; in quality somewhat superior to Latham which it precedes by a few days Excellent keeper and shipper.

ST. REGIS. Fruit ripens with the earliest and continues on young canes until October, many quarts often being picked after the first snow falls. Berries bright crimson, large size, rich, sugary and of good flavor; flesh firm and meaty.

VIKING. Vigorous, hardy grower. producing tall, strong canes of such strength they remain upright even when loaded with fruit, assuring clean fruit, and easy picking. Almost entirely spine-free. Yield is equal to, or better than, Cuthbert, which it slightly precedes in season. Berries large, deep red in color; quality fine. One of the best.

Strawberries

Early

PREMIER. A grand old variety. A sure cropper under all conditions. Very productive and widely adapted.

FAIRFAX. Highest quality. Very productive —beautiful, large berries, becoming dark when fully ripe. One of the best for home garden.

DORSETT. Most profitable early berry we have ever grown. Under favorable conditions excels Premier in productiveness, size and beauty. Very fine quality.

Midseason

CATSKILL. Large and most productive. Resembles Premier in size and sureness of crop, but berries are larger. Good quality, good shipper, good appearance. Best of mid-season varieties.

BIG JOE. The best all around midseason berry except Catskill. Fine quality for the home garden. As the name implies, Big Joe berries average large in size.

Late

CHESAPEAKE. The aristocrat of strawberries. Where it grows well no late variety will surpass it as a profit maker.

Everbearing

MASTODON. Most popular and widely grown Everbearer. A strong grower. Berries large, good quality, good shippers, excellent for home use.

Nothing great is produced suddenly, since not even the grape or fig is. If you say to me now that you want a fig, I will answer to you that it requires time; let it flower first, then put forth fruit, and then ripen.—EPICTETUS.

ROSES

THERE are few gardens where Roses may not be grown with success, there are hardly any that would not be enriched by their presence. The climbers yield spectacular returns and the Hybrid Teas produce an abundance of colorful bloom from June until frost. Year after year, they repay for the little effort expended on them with a wealth of color and delicate perfume. They are naturally fitted for a variety of uses; for the formal, the informal and the cutting garden; for the clothing of ugly buildings and fences; for sprawling over terraces and slopes, and for spiralling around pillar and post. Thousands of species are now in cultivation, many are old favorites; many more are new and untried or are restricted to certain localities. Our selection contains only those, we have found from experience, suited to conditions in this area, and have been carefully grown for two years in the open field before being placed in pots. This, we consider, is the ideal method of handling them. It enables our customers and ourselves to select plants on which the healthy foliage and buds can actually be seen growing, and because such plants can be placed in permanent positions, with the assurance that they will immediately produce gorgeous flowers and mature effects.

Early each spring we mail upon request, our descriptive Rose Folder. It is well to write or telephone us, immediately upon receipt of this folder, reserving your plants, since those not reserved are subject to prior sale.

PERENNIALS

ATTENTION is focused at seasonal intervals on new models of all kinds . . . automobiles, homes, accessories in the home, roses and other plants. New models in perennials, too, should receive the attention their development deserves. There are so many new perennials and so many of the old favorites that, because of their great number, Towson Nurseries have decided to issue a separate perennial catalog. In it are included all of the old-fashioned flowers, and the new and rarer types as well, from the smallest creeping plants such as Veronica rupestris nana (Rock Speedwell) which grows only 1 inch high, to the stately Delphinium Hybrids.

In offering this new perennial catalog, we have included cultural suggestions which will enable you to achieve the greatest success.

Whether your home is located in a section where the soil is sandy, red clay, loam, or where it is very rocky and shallow—perennials will thrive for they are adapted to such a wide range of soil conditions that it will be easy to select subjects which are suited to your exact location.

Upon request, we will be glad to send you a copy of our new perennial catalog, describing the vast selection of old favorites as well as the rarer perennials which are so indispensable in providing color in the home landscape.

FLOWERING BULBS

"To spot with sunshine the
early green."—BRYANT.

Hardy Lilies

"O'er lawns the lily sheds perfume."—MONTGOMERY.

IT is impossible to paint a word picture of any flower, much less the Lily, for Lilies have been a garden favorite throughout the centuries. They are so incomparably beautiful that all who see them wish to grow them. Many varieties of hardy Lilies are natives of this country, while others have been imported from Europe and Asia. They should be planted in the fall, as soon as the bulbs are available, as the growth will be stronger than if set out in the spring. Most varieties are ready for planting in September and October, while the Japanese Speciosum and Auratum forms do not reach this country until late November or December, at which time the ground, usually frozen, and it is impossible to plant them. To regain, for the Japanese bulbs, the lost growing time, we pot all late arrivals so they may be planted with perfect success in the spring.

Many varieties, including the newer introductions, will be listed in our bulb folder issued each fall. Mailed upon request.

Darwin Tulips

THE DARWIN TULIPS were developed in the north of France. Because of their unusual clarity of color, large flowers and long stems, they have become the favorite spring flower of America.

These Tulips bloom in late May and for several weeks make a glorious display. Their colors include not only many brilliant variations of scarlet and crimson, but shades of rose, pink, violet, and purple as well. The hues are unsurpassed for the delicacy and richness of their color.

One of the most beautiful plantings of spring flowering bulbs and Azaleas is to be seen each spring on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Sherwood, Guilford. Each year, so lovely and so abundant are the blossoms that hundreds of Baltimoreans pause in their journeys to partake of their exquisite beauty.

Welcome . . .
harbinger of spring!
Feeling and fancy
fondly cling! . . .

Harold Haliday Costain

Breeder Tulips

These Tulips and the Darwins bloom at the same time. Those who like the rich, somber shades cannot fail to appreciate the artistic blendings of purple, old gold, bronze, terra cotta, buff and maroon that are found in the majestic breeder Tulips. The flowers are very large, sweet scented and splendid for cutting.

Cottage Tulips

The Cottage Tulips bloom in early May. The long, oval flowers are delicately and artistically tinted in yellow, orange, salmon and old rose. These fine spring garden flowers are the best for cutting.

Hyacinths

A brilliant array of spring flowers may be had by planting groups of various colored Hyacinths. Authoritatively named varieties in white, rose, blue and yellow, will produce abundant bloom and make a colorful spot in the garden.

Narcissi (Daffodils)

The Daffodils, nodding their yellow heads in each passing breeze, are one of the most popular flowers of early spring. With their blooming we know that summer is really on the way; no other manifestation of its coming gives quite the same thrill.

Daffodils are equally effective when planted at the edge of shrubbery or when interwoven in the perennial garden. They scatter sunshine in shady places, and are quite as happy when naturalized in the woodlands.

Crocus, Galanthus, Scilla Chinodoxa and Muscari

Crocus will grow most anywhere—in the grass, in the flower borders, among shrubs, or in the rock garden. Great irregular patches of the various colors, each color segregated, but each planting blending with the next, lend a charming note in the early spring.

To bring a breath of spring to the garden, plant groups of Snowdrops (Galanthus), whose persistent little blossoms are the first to grace the garden; Scillas, or Squills, with bell-like flowers of rose, the Grape Hyacinths (Muscari) of heavenly blue, and Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow), all add color and beauty to the landscape.

See our special bulb folder for prices, gladly sent you upon request in the fall.

WATER GARDEN

THERE is probably no other feature in the garden that has more appeal than water. It may be a placid lake, a cascade, a bubbling brook, a fountain, or the smallest pool made from a half barrel. Any of them will make remarkable changes in gardens that would otherwise be drab and uninteresting. Pools should be located to reflect the background. A good background directs the attention to the pool and reflects the charm of the surroundings. Lilies, lotus and other aquatic plants grow best when the pool is located in full sunlight, but fair success may be had in partial shade. The water garden, however small, is worth having if only to attract the birds. May we help you plan yours?

An exceptional example of a combined naturalistic pool and rock garden, the beauty of which lies in duplicating so faithfully the subtleties of nature itself.

ROCK GARDENS

ROCK GARDENING has become one of the most popular hobbies, for no form of gardening offers more interesting possibilities for the amateur than this fascinating phase of gardening. First, there is the stimulation and joy of creating something different and unusual, all your own, and second, there is the thrill which comes with assembling and growing strange, new plants from all corners of the world.

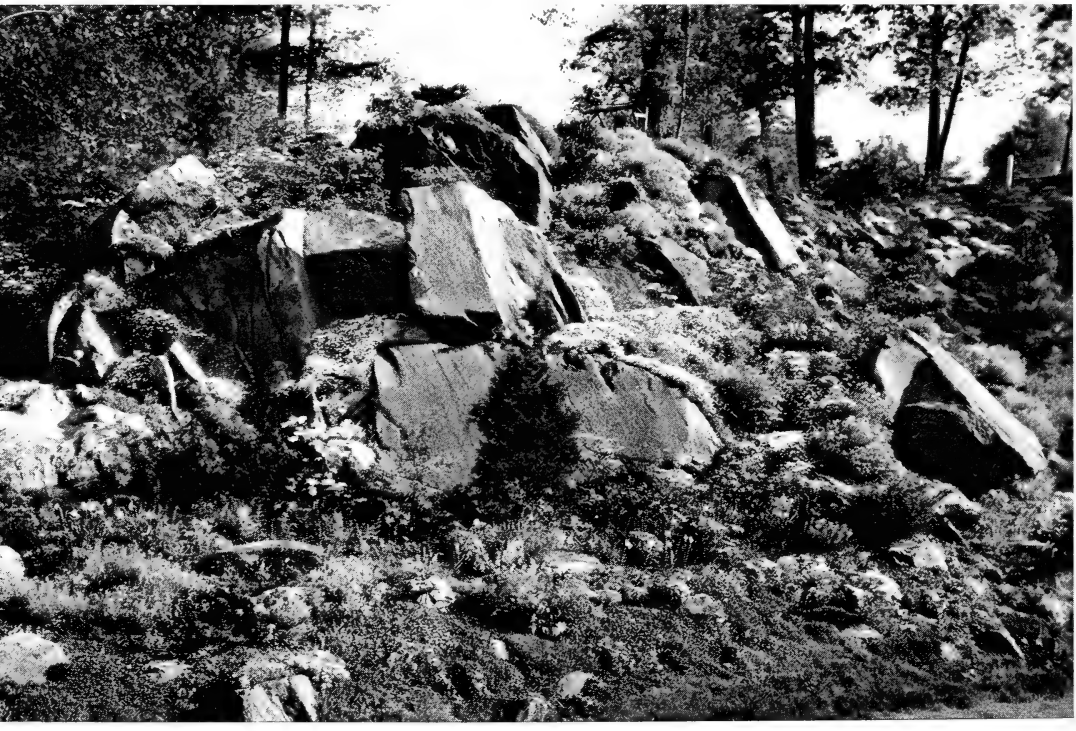
There are rock gardens of all descriptions. To some, unfortunately, a rock garden means only a mixture of rocks, and plants without any apparent reason for their being, but this sort of a development is not a real rock garden. Unless it can be established along artistic lines and made an actual and important part in the design of the home grounds it is apt to appear at once out of place and incongruous.

The first essential of any rock garden is that it looks natural. This does not mean some particular spot in nature be copied. Instead, it means the preservation of the spirit of natural scenery in the assembly of materials used in its making. It must seem to be not an artificial creation but an intricate part of its surroundings.

Locate the rock garden where part of it will be in sun and part in shade. Then you can use all types of plants and provide them with conditions most conducive to successful growth.

The "lay of the land," should influence the design. If you have a woodsy slope with a creek at the bottom, you are indeed fortunate; but any slope offers possibilities. If your grounds are flat and level you will have to create ingenious ridges and hollows to provide a reason for the use of out-cropping rocks.

Rock gardens can have a truly Alpine feeling. Here we see the high dry peaks, the low moist valleys and plants suited to each location. Note the subtle mountainous composition in the arrangement of the rocks.



That roses are grown to be enjoyed is evidenced by this rustic spot. The owner planned it to provide a place to rest during the few leisure moments between a multitude of gardening activities.

POTTERY

THE graceful forms of Garden Pottery will delight the eye and lend enduring interest to your grounds. A Bird Bath will invite the birds to linger, adding their merry notes to the other delights of nature. A Sun Dial will lend a touch of the old world charm, while graceful jars and vases will add new interest to the plants and flowers.

High-fired Terra Cotta is one of the most enduring materials known to the Arts; made from selected clays, and fired to a heat to insure the greatest strength and durability.

A complete list of Pottery is too extensive to include in this catalog. We would rather invite you to visit our gardens, where quite an assortment is on display and many helpful suggestions could be made which would aid you in a selection.

We also have on display some fine models of lead garden ornaments recently imported from England. A little lead figure among the shrubbery next to the garden or an exquisitely modeled fountain ornament will add the final touch to your garden picture.

PLANTING SUGGESTIONS

TO ASSIST YOU in solving your landscape problems we have listed, on the following pages, groups of plants naturally suited for varying soil conditions and difficult situations, also those noted for their autumn coloring and for fruit and berry-bearing qualities. We have included a few of the best plants for hedges, windbreaks, highway plantings and several of our most outstanding specimens.

Plants For Shady Locations

EVERGREEN TREES
- Ilex opaca
- Taxus, in variety
- Tsuga canadensis
- Tsuga caroliniana

EVERGREEN SHRUBS
- Azalea, Japanese & Kurume
- Ilex crenata, in variety
- Ilex glabra
- Kalmia latifolia
- Leucothoe, in variety
- Mahonia, in variety
- Pachysandra terminalis
- Pieris, in variety
- Rhododendrons, in variety
- Vinca minor

DECIDUOUS TREES
- Cercis canadensis
- Cornus florida
- Cornus florida rubra

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
- Acanthopanax pentaphyllum
- Amelanchier canadensis
- Aronia arbutifolia
- Azalea, in variety
- Benzoin aestivale
- Berberis thunbergi
- Calycanthus floridus
- Clethra alnifolia
- Cornus mas
- Forsythia, in variety
- Hydrangea arborescens
- Hydrangea quercifolia
- Myrica cerifera
- Ligustrum, in variety
- Lonicera, in variety
- Philadelphus coronarius
- Symphoricarpos, in variety
- Viburnum, in variety

PERENNIALS
- See Perennial List

VINES
- Euonymus radicans
- Euonymus radicans acutus
- Hedera helix

Plants For Dry Soils

EVERGREEN TREES
- Abies balsamea
- Juniperus communis
- Juniperus communis depressa plumosa
- Juniperus horizontalis
- Juniperus sabina
- Picea excelsa
- Pinus montana mugho
- Pinus resinosa
- Pinus strobus
- Thuja occidentalis
- Tsuga canadensis

EVERGREEN SHRUBS
- Mahonia aquifolia
- Pachysandra terminalis

DECIDUOUS TREES
- Acer rubrum
- Acer saccharum
- Fagus, in variety
- Larix, in variety

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
- Acanthopanax pentaphyllum
- Berberis thunbergi
- Calycanthus floridus
- Comptonia asplenifolium
- Cornus paniculata
- Halesia
- Hamamelis virginiana
- Robina hispida
- Rhamnus cathartica
- Symphoricarpos, in variety
- Viburnum, native varieties

PERENNIALS
- See Perennial List.

Plants For Wet And Marshy Places

EVERGREEN TREES
- Ilex opaca
- Picea alba
- Thuja occidentalis

EVERGREEN SHRUBS
- Berberis julianae
- Ilex glabra
- Pyracantha coccinea

DECIDUOUS TREES
- Acer rubrum
- Betula nigra
- Fraxinus americana
- Larix leptolepis
- Magnolia glauca
- Quercus alba
- Quercus palustris
- Salix, in variety
- Taxodium distichum
- Tilea americana
- Ulmus americana

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
- Amorpha fruticosa
- Aronia arbutifolia
- Aronia melanocarpa
- Azalea viscosa
- Clethra alnifolia
- Hypericum densiflorum
- Ilex verticillata
- Vaccinium corymbosum

PERENNIALS
- See Perennial List.

Plants For Hedges

EVERGREEN TREES
- Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana
- Picea excelsa
- Pinus nigra austriaca
- Pinus resinosa
- Pinus strobus
- Pinus sylvestris
- Pinus thunbergi
- Taxus, in variety
- Thuja, in variety
- Tsuga canadensis

EVERGREEN SHRUBS
- Azalea amoena
- Berberis verruculosa
- Buxus sempervirens
- Buxus sempervirens suffruticosa
- Ilex crenata, in variety
- Pyracantha, in variety

Plants For Hedges - *Continued*

DECIDUOUS TREES
- Acer ginnala
- Carpinus, in variety
- Crataegus cordata
- Fagus sylvatica
- Malus, in variety

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
- Berberis thunbergi
- Cydonia japonica
- Deutzia, in variety
- Forsythia, in variety
- Hibiscus, in variety
- Ligustrum, in variety
- Lonicera, in variety
- Philadelphus, in variety
- Rosa rugosa
- Rosa polyantha
- Spirea, in variety
- Syringa vulgaris
- Viburnum opulus nanum

Plants For Ground Covers

EVERGREEN TREES
- Juniperus, prostrate forms
- Taxus baccata repandens

EVERGREEN SHRUBS
- Daphne cneorum
- Calluna, low spreading type
- Euonymus radicans
- Euonymus radicans acutus
- Pachysandra terminalis
- Vinca minor

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
- Hypericum calycinum
- Hypericum moserianum

PERENNIALS
- See Perennial List.

VINES
- Bignonia radicans
- Lonicera japonica halliana
- Pueraria thunbergiana

ROSES
- Rambler type

Plants For Slopes

EVERGREEN TREES
- Juniperus, prostrate forms
- Pinus montana mugho
- Taxus baccata repandens

EVERGREEN SHRUBS
- Cotoneaster, spreading type
- Pachysandra terminalis
- Pyracantha coccinea
- Vinca minor

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
- Acanthopanax pentaphyllum
- Berberis thunbergi
- Hypericum calycinum
- Hypericum moserianum
- Jasminum nudiflorum
- Myrica cerifera
- Symphoricarpos vulgaris

VINES
- Bignonia radicans
- Celastrus scandens
- Euonymus radicans
- Euonymus radicans acutus
- Hedera helix
- Lonicera japonicum halliana
- Pueraria thunbergiana

ROSES
- Rambler type

PERENNIALS
- See Perennial List.

Plants For Rock Gardens

EVERGREEN TREES
- Juniperus, spreading type
- Pinus montana mughus
- Retinospora obtusa nana
- Retinospora squarrosa nana
- Taxus baccata repandens
- Taxus canadensis
- Taxus cuspidata nana

EVERGREEN SHRUBS
- Azalea, in variety
- Berberis verruculosa
- Calluna, in variety
- Cotoneaster, spreading type
- Daphne cneorum
- Euonymus radicans minimus
- Leiophyllum buxifolium
- Leucothoe catesbaei
- Lonicera nitida
- Lonicera pileata
- Pachysandra terminalis
- Pieris floribunda
- Rhododendron carolinianum

DECIDUOUS TREES
- Acer palmatum dissectum
- Acer palmatum atropurpureum dissectum
- Cercis canadensis
- Cornus florida pendula
- Cornus florida rubra

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
- Berberis minor
- Deutzia gracilis
- Hypericum calcycinum
- Hypericum moserianum
- Viburnum opulus nana

PERENNIALS
- See Perennial List.

Plants For The Seashore

EVERGREEN TREES
- Ilex opaca
- Juniperus sabina
- Juniperus virginiana
- Picea alba
- Picea pungens glauca
- Pinus densiflora
- Pinus montana
- Pinus nigra
- Pinus resinosa
- Pinus sylvestris

EVERGREEN SHRUBS
- Calluna vulgaris

DECIDUOUS TREES
- Acer ginnala
- Acer rubrum
- Crataegus, in variety
- Gleditsia
- Populus nigra italica
- Quercus rubra
- Salix, in variety

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
- Berberis thunbergi
- Clethra alnifolia
- Cornus amomum
- Hibiscus syriacus
- Hydrangea, in variety
- Ilex verticillata
- Ligustrum, in variety
- Lonicera, in variety
- Myrica cerifera
- Rosa rugosa
- Rhodotypos kerrioides
- Robinia hispida
- Symphoricarpos vulgaris
- Viburnum, native

Ornamental Specimen Trees

EVERGREEN TREES
- Abies
- Cryptomeria japonica lobbi
- Juniperus virginiana
- Picea
- Pinus
- Retinospora
- Sciadopitys verticillata
- Taxus
- Thuja
- Tsuga

DECIDUOUS TREES
- Acer palmatum, in variety
- Acer platanoides schwedleri
- Aesculus
- Betula
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum
- Cornus
- Crataegus
- Gingko biloba
- Koelreuteria paniculata
- Larix
- Liquidambar styraciflua
- Magnolia
- Malus
- Prunus
- Oxydendrum arboreum
- Quercus
- Taxodium distichum
- Tilia
- Ulmus

Trees For The Highway

- Acer dasycarpum
- Acer pseudoplatanus
- Acer platanoides
- Acer rubrum
- Acer saccharum
- Fagus americana
- Fraxinus americana
- Liquidambar
- Liriodendron
- Platanus orientalis
- Quercus
- Sorbus
- Tilia
- Ulmus

Windbreak Or Shelter Trees

EVERGREEN TREES
- Abies
- Juniperus virginiana
- Picea
- Pinus
- Tsuga canadensis

DECIDUOUS TREES
- Acer ginnala
- Carpinus
- Fagus
- Larix
- Populus

Where only a low Windbreak is required, many of the taller growing deciduous shrubs will be found of value.
- Chionanthus virginica
- Cornus
- Deutzia
- Euonymus alatus
- Forsythia
- Hibiscus
- Ligustrum
- Lonicera
- Philadelphus
- Spirea
- Syringa
- Viburnum
- Weigela

Plants For Autumn Coloring

EVERGREEN TREES
- Cryptomeria japonica lobbi *(Dark Bronze)*
- Juniperus communis depressa *(Silver Purple)*
- Juniperus communis depressa plumosa *(Silver Purple)*
- Thuja orientalis elegantissima *(Golden Bronze)*

EVERGREEN SHRUBS
- Abelia grandiflora *(Bronze)*
- Azalea, in variety *(Bronze and Green)*
- Cotoneaster, in variety *(Red)*
- Leucothoe catesbaei *(Bronze)*
- Mahonia aquifolium *(Dark Bronze)*

DECIDUOUS TREES
- Acer ginnala *(Scarlet)*
- Acer palmatum atropurpureum *(Red)*
- Acer rubrum *(Scarlet)*
- Acer saccharum *(Yellow)*
- Betula lutea *(Yellow)*
- Betula nigra *(Yellow)*
- Carpinus carolinian *(Orange)*
- Cercis canadensis *(Yellow)*
- Cercidiphyllum japonicum *(Yellow to Crimson)*
- Cladrastus lutea *(Yellow)*
- Cornus florida *(Scarlet)*
- Cornus florida rubra *(Red to Green)*
- Crataegus, in variety *(Orange to Red)*
- Fagus americana *(Rich Yellow)*
- Liquidambar styraciflua *(Red)*
- Liriodendron tulipifera *(Yellow)*
- Oxydendrum arboreum *(Red)*
- Quercus alba *(Purple)*
- Quercus coccinea *(Scarlet)*
- Quercus palustris *(Red)*
- Ulmus americana *(Yellow)*

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
- Berberis thunbergi *(Red and Yellow)*
- Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea *(Red)*
- Cornus alba *(Red Twigs)*
- Euonymus alatus *(Red)*
- Euonymus europaeus *(Red)*
- Myrica cerifera *(Bronze)*
- Nandina domestica *(Red)*
- Rhus canadensis *(Red)*
- Vaccinum corymbosum *(Crimson)*
- Viburnum acerifolium *(Purple)*
- Viburnum dentatum *(Red)*

VINES
- Akebia quinata *(Green)*
- Ampelopsis heterophylla *(Purple)*
- Ampelopsis quinpuefolia *(Red)*

Fruit And Berry Bearing Trees

RED BERRIED

Amelanchier canadensis
Aronia arbutifolia
Aronia arbutifolia brilliantissima
Benzoin aestivale
Berberis thunbergi
Celastrus scandens
Cornus florida
Cotoneaster, in variety
Crateagus, in variety
Eleagnus, in variety
Euonymus alatus
Euonymus europaeus
Ilex cornuta
Ilex opaca
Ilex serrata
Ilex verticillata
Lonicera (Deciduous, in variety)
Lycium chinensis
Magnolia grandiflora
Magnolia (Native)
Nandina domestica
Osmanthus aquifolia
Pyracantha coccinea
Pyracantha coccinea lalandi
Rhus canadensis
Rosa rugosa
Sorbus aucuparia
Taxus cuspidata
Viburnum dilatatum
Viburnum opulus
Viburnum sargenti
Viburnum wrighti

WHITE BERRIED

Cornus alba
Cornus amomum
Cornus paniculata
Cornus stolonifera
Myrica cerifera
Symphoricarpos racemosus

BLACK BERRIED

Aronia melanocarpa
Cornus sanguinea
Ilex crenata, in variety
Ilex glabra
Ligustrum amurense
Ligustrum regalanium
Ligustrum vulgare
Rhamnus cathartica
Viburnum acerifolium
Viburnum dentatum

BLUE BERRIED

Mahonia bealei japonica
Vaccinium corymbosum
Viburnum cassinoides
Viburnum lantana
Viburnum lentago
Viburnum molle
Viburnum prunifolium
Viburnum sieboldi
Viburnum tomentosum

MIXED COLORS

Callicarpa purpurea *(Purple)*
Citrus trifoliata *(Yellow Fruit)*
Cydonia, in variety *(Yellow Fruit)*
Malus *(Fruit of all colors)*

An interesting view at Towson Nurseries.

An invitation is extended to view these specimens.

FERTILIZERS AND SEEDS FOR LAWNS AND GARDENS

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—The safest and best material for creating an acid soil. Often necessary in gardens where members of the Heath family, especially Rhododendrons and Azaleas are to be grown.

AMMONIA SULPHATE—A readily soluble nitrogenous fertilizer. Remarkable results are often obtained by an application of this food to the lawn.

BONE MEAL—A safe and efficient food for the majority of garden purposes. Especially good in the Rose Garden.

COW MANURE—A most perfectly balanced fertilizer. Reliable and always good for general garden and mulching purposes.

GRASS SEED, "TOWSON SHADY SPOT"—A rich mixture largely composed of tested perennial seeds that makes a lasting and beautiful lawn in cool, shady places.

GRASS SEED, "TOWSON SPECIAL"—A combination of exceptionally good seeds to make a perfect lawn over open, sunny areas.

HYPER HUMUS—A pure, organic material for building up soils. It is fine, odorless, decomposes rapidly and is adaptable to nearly every planting.

LAWN FOOD, "TOWSON"—A fertilizer prepared especially for use on new lawns and for feeding old established turfs. Results are immediate and lasting.

LEAF MOULD—A good plant food, identical in every way with the rich deposits of decaying vegetable matter found in native woodlands. The natural and required fare and mulch for the ericaceous plants.

LIME—An ameliorative agent for lawn and field use. Finely pulverized and hydrated.

PEAT MOSS—A moisture retaining humus and an aid to the saving of soil fertility. It furnishes the needed organic matter which all soils require and also makes a splendid mulching material.

SHEEP MANURE—Pulverized sheep manure is one of the most potent and serviceable of the generally used animal manures.

SOIL—Rich top soil is a necessity in every type of planting. We always keep huge piles under cover, available at any season and in any kind of weather. For work requiring it we maintain a stock of screened top soil.

TREE FOOD, "TOWSON"— This fertilizer is prepared to furnish food for large trees and shrubs. It promotes strong limb and twig growth and increases the volume and size of foliage and bloom. A well-fed tree is seldom attacked by insects or disease.

In addition to those described in the foregoing list, we carry many other fertilizers for the lawn and garden. We also mix balanced foods in large quantities, using a base of top soil, peat moss, leaf mould, etc., for devitalized shrub and tree plantings and lawns. Our stock also contains a full line of hand sprayers and dusters of all types, and insecticides and fungicides of the best makes.

We can supply complete watering systems; either concealed for the irrigation of lawns or large overhead oscillating outfits. Movable sprinklers, both large and small; garden hose and all accessories are also always kept on hand. The best European and American made cutting tools, such as knives, shears, saws, scythes, etc., are also stocked.

Yearly, hundreds of new plant foods, sprays, machines and tools come upon the market. We obtain the best of these and put them through every practical test before offering them to our customers.

OUR COMPLETE SERVICE

THERE is a great significance in the fact that plantings by Towson are so beautiful as to inspire the admiration of everyone who sees them.

While you may not have a landscape covering acres, there is great satisfaction in knowing your planting, however modest, is carefully conceived and competently completed and cared for.

TRANSPLANTING—Often the difference between a good and bad garden picture is caused by the poor arrangement of a few perennials, some shrubs, or, in some cases, a single tree. This can usually be rectified immediately by transplanting. With a group of trained nursery men and modern equipment we can safely and quickly remove and rearrange any of your valuable but misplaced plants.

LAWNS, GRADING & SODDING—There is no other part of the garden that can be as great a source of worry and discontent as a badly constructed lawn. If graded or drained improperly it may wash, sour or often allow water to seep into the cellar. Living in a house a lifetime, contending with a wet cellar, a weakened foundation and surrounded by unsightly grounds are usually the results of having the lawn graded, sodded and seeded in a thoughtless, impractical way. It is important that this work, especially the preliminaries, be done by competent men, working from a well-conceived plan and with the best materials and equipment obtainable.

POOLS & WATER GARDENS—No feature in the garden is more attractive or has more soothing appeal than water, whether it is in the limpid pool or the small stream gurgling its way around the edge of your lawn. Precious little cascades and fountains can be inexpensively built merely by tapping the house supply and piping the water into the garden.

STONEWORK—Steps, walls, platforms and paths are at their best only when they can be appreciated for their beauty as well as their utility. Nothing lends the welcome air of permanence and solidity to the garden like well executed pieces of stonework. We have attractive flag and rock-garden stone and skilled men available for this type of work.

SPRAYING & TRIMMING—Capable men and powerful modern equipment are needed for these operations. To rid plants and trees of rotting or injured wood, to prune them within bounds or to produce fruits and flowers more abundantly, to trim them to desired shapes and to keep injurious insects at a minimum, requires the services of experienced men with a certain amount of natural aptitude for this type of work. Our force is especially trained for this work.

In addition to the foregoing, other features of our service include the constructing of every kind of garden, improving and revitalizing old plantings, erecting the various types of ornamental furniture and buildings, feeding and fertilizing every type of plant.

We survey and plan gardens of every size and character, design accessories, submit drawings and estimates and carry out the plans of others. Our wide and varied experience has, in the past, resulted in close co-operation with the country's leading landscape architects.

A WORD IN CONCLUSION

THIS book can contain but an indication of the quality and variety of the hundreds of lovely things at Towson Nurseries.

Because of the great number of species listed, some special phase of planting which interests you particularly may not be fully described, in that event we suggest that you write, phone, or visit us with your question.

From the very inception of the business it has been our unvarying policy to give our customers the finest trees, shrubs and flowers, in a wide selection, and helpful, factual information upon which they may depend for the most pleasing results.

Thousands of people from Baltimore and distant points along the middle Atlantic seaboard visit our nurseries annually. During the azalea season this is particularly true.

To Our Customers

Our greatest desire in transaction of business with our customers is for mutual satisfaction. We have, in the following paragraphs, endeavored to inform you of our policies and terms, so there may be no possibility of a misunderstanding.

Planting Season

The Spring planting season usually begins between March 1 and March 15th, and continues until the last of May.

The Fall planting season begins about August 15th and continues until the ground freezes, the last of December.

Shipping

Please give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipment. Shipments will be forwarded exactly as directed, but when we have no instructions they will be forwarded by the shortest and safest route. We recommend that all herbaceous plants be shipped by express. Arrangements can be made for distance deliveries by motor trucks of full truck loads if desired.

Prices

Prices in accompanying list supersede all previous lists and are subject to change without notice. The prices listed are for local delivery. STOCK SPECIALLY SELECTED by customers at the Nurseries will be charged for according to the value of the trees chosen irrespective of list price. The prices in this book are for stock of our selection.

Terms: Cash with order, except to persons who render regular credit references. These accounts will be due in 30 days.

Inspection

Our stock is regularly inspected and a certificate sent with each shipment.

Guarantee and Claim

All goods are guaranteed true to name, dug properly, and in good condition when shipped. Any plant which is untrue to name will be promptly replaced. As we have no control over its usage after it leaves our hands, properly packed and in good condition, we cannot guarantee the life of stock. Claims must be made within five days after receipt of stock. Stock delivered as per order and in good condition is not returnable.

Next in importance to the production of good trees and plants is proper planting. To this end we have developed an organization that is competent to furnish planting suggestions for any type of home and to handle any planting, large or small—or will cooperate with any landscape architect you may choose.

A prize-winning exhibit of azaleas in the North American Sports, Garden and Outdoor Life Show. Native Orchids (Cypripedium) will be seen in the foreground. Scenes such as this may be duplicated in any garden.

Taking the Guess Out of Gardening

HERE at Towson Nurseries every person has the love of Trees, Shrubs and Flowers instilled in him from the moment he comes with us. When you seek advice on matters horticultural you will always find us interested in your plans. If you have the basis of a planting idea, and wish authoritative information on some particular phase of flower gardening, or if your grounds need rearranging, call Tuxedo 1751—Towson 460, or better still—visit the Nurseries—You are always welcome.

Address all correspondence and orders not to individuals, but to—

TOWSON NURSERIES, Inc.

York Road Opposite State Teachers College TOWSON, MD., (Baltimore County)

TOWSON NURSERIES, Inc.

Officers

WILLIAM C. PRICE . . . . . *President*

C. WARNER PRICE . . . . . *Vice-President*

MILDRED A. CLOUGH . . . . . *Treasurer*

PAUL S. HOFMANN . . . . . *Secretary*

Sales Department

WILLIAM L. KONE, *Sales Manager*

PAUL S. HOFMANN KENNETH HALL

GUY M. STRICKLEN

GEORGE W. CREAGHAN . . . . . *Manager of Production*

GERARD H. SAUTER . . . . . *Manager, Landscape Department*

A. J. CREAGHAN . . . . . *Manager, Delivery Department*

DAVID M. DAILEY . . . . . *Manager, Propagating Department*

WALTER E. BELT, JR. . . . . *Manager, Nursery—Towson Division*

A. L. KELLEY . . . *Manager, Nursery Maintenance—Towson Division*

L. W. SHOUL . . . . . *Manager, Azalea and Rhododendron Department*

ADOLPH H. PLACK . . . . . *Manager, Nursery—Kenilworth Division*

JAMES J. TRACEY . . . *Manager, Nursery Maintenance—Kenilworth Division*

N. W. BUTLER . . . . . *Manager, Nursery—Clear Spring Division*

WILLIAM L. DAILEY . . . *Manager, Nursery—Sunny Meadows Division*

SAMUEL D. SIMMONDS . . . . . *Horticultural Specialist*

WILLIAM C. FEISTEL . . . . . *Manager, Perennial Department*

INDEX

Botanical Names

A

Abelia 27
Abies 8
Acanthopanax 69
Acer 48–49
Actinidia 85
Aesculus 49–50
Akebia 85
Albizzia 50
Amelanchier 69
Amorpha 69
Ampelopsis 85
Amygdalus 51, 69
Andromeda (See Pieris and Oxydendron).
Aralia 51
Arborvitae (See Thuja).
Aristolochia 85
Aronia 70
Azalea 28–32

B

Benzoin 70
Berberis 33, 70
Betula 51
Bignonia 85
Biota (See Thuja).
Buddleia 71
Buxus 34

C

Callicarpa 71
Calluna 35–36
Calycanthus 71
Castanea (See Nut Trees).
Carpinus 52
Caryopteris 71
Cedrus 8–9
Celastrus 85
Celtis 52
Cephalotaxus 9
Cercis 52, 71
Cercidiphyllum 52
Chamaecyparis (See Retinospora).
Chionanthus 71
Chionodora 97
Citrus 71
Cladrastis 52
Clematis 85–86
Clethra 71
Comptonia 71
Cornus 53, 71–72
Corylus 72
Cotoneaster 36–38
Crataegus 54
Crocus 97
Cryptomeria 9
Cupressus 10
Cydonia 72
Cytisus 72

D

Daphne 38
Desmodium (See Lespedeza).
Deutzia 73
Diervilla (See Weigelia).
Diospyros 54

E

Eleagnus 73
Elsholtzia 73
Enkianthus 73
Erica (See Calluna).
Escallonia 38
Euonymus 38, 73, 86
Exochorda 73

F

Fagus 54–55
Forsythia 74
Fraxinus 55

G

Galanthus 97
Ginkgo 55
Gleditsia 55

H

Halesia 55
Hamamelis 74
Hedera 86
Hibiscus 75
Hyacinth 96
Hydrangea 75
Hypericum 75

I

Ilex 11, 39–40, 75

J

Jasminum 74
Juniperus 11–14

K

Kalmia 40
Kerria 75
Koelreuteria 55
Kolkwitzia 75

L

Laburnum 76
Lagerstroemia 75
Larix 55–56
Laurocerasus 40
Leiophyllum 40
Lespedeza 76
Leucothoe 40
Ligustrum 40, 76
Lilium 95
Liquidambar 56
Liriodendron 56
Lonicera 40, 77, 86
Lycium 77

M

Magnolia 15, 56–57
Mahonia 40–41
Malus 58–59
Morus 59
Muscari 97
Myrica 78

N

Nandina 78
Narcissi 97

O

Osmanthus 41
Oxydendrum 59

P

Pachistima 41
Pachysandra 41
Paeonia 78
Philadelphus 78–79
Photina 79
Physocarpus 80
Picea 15–16
Pieris 41
Pinus 17–19
Platanus 59
Polygonium 86
Populus 60
Prunus 60–63
Pseudotsuga 19
Ptelea 63
Pueraria 86
Pyracantha 42

Q

Quercus 63 64

R

Retinospora 20–21
Rhamnus 79
Rhododendron 42–45
Rhodotypos 79
Rhus 79
Robina 79
Rosa 79

S

Salix 65
Sciadopitys 21
Scilla 97
Sophora 65
Sorbus 65
Skimmia 45
Spirea 80
Staphylea 80
Stephanandra 80
Stransvaesia 45
Styrax 65
Symphoricarpos 80
Symplocos 66
Syringa 66, 81–83

T

Tamarix 83
Taxodium 66
Taxus 21–23
Thuja 23–24
Thujopsis (See Retinospora).
Tilia 66
Tsuga 25

U

Ulmus 67–68

V

Vaccinum 83
Viburnum 45, 84
Vinca 45
Vitex 84

W

Weigelia 84
Wisteria 87

Y

Yucca 45

Popular Names

A

Abelia 27
Akebia 85
Almond (Flowering) . 69
Althea 75
Ampelopsis 85
Andromeda 41
Apple 88–90
Arborvitae 23–24
Arrowood 84
Ash 55, 65
Azalea 28–32

B

Bald Cypress 66
Barberry 33, 70
Beautyberry 71
Beautybush 75
Beech 54–55
Bignonia 85
Birch 51
Bittersweet 85
Blackhaw 84
Blackberries 93
Bladder Nut 80
Bluebeard 71
Blueberry 83
Blue Spirea 71
Boston Ivy 85
Box 34
Boxwood 34
Bridalwreath 80
Buckthorn 79
Bulbs 95
Bull Bay 15
Burningbush 73
Bush Aralia 69
Bushclover 76
Butterflybush 71

INDEX

Popular Names—Continued

C

Cedar 8–9, 14
Chaste-tree 84
Cherry 91
Cherry (Flowering). 60–62
Cherry-laurel 40
Chestnut 92
Chickasaw Plum . . . 40
Chinese Scholartree. . 65
Chinese Apple 58
Chokeberry 70
Christmas Berry . . . 79
Clematis 85–86
Columnberry 70
Coralberry 80
Cornelian Cherry. . . 71
Cotoneaster 36–38
Crab Apple 89
Crab Apple
(Flowering) . . . 58–59
Cranberrybush. . . . 84
Crapemyrtle. 75
Crocus 97
Cryptomeria. 9
Cypress. 10, 20–21

D

Daffodils 97
Damson. 92
Deutzia. 73
Devils-walkingstick. . 51
Dierville (See Weigelia).
Dockmackie. 84
Dogwood 53, 71–72
Dutchmans Pipe . . . 85

E

Eleagnus 73
Elm 67–68
English Ivy 86
Enkianthus 73
Escallonia. 38
Espaliers Fruits . . 89–90
Euonymus . . .38, 73, 86

F

Fertilizers. 104
Filbert 72
Fir 8, 19
Firethorn 42
Fleecevine. 86
Forsythia 74
Fringetree. 71
Fruit 88–93
Fruit Espalier 89–90
Fungicides 104

G

Garland Flower . . . 38
Geranium Creeper . . 85
Globe-flower. 75
Glory-of-the-Snow . . 97
Goldenbell 74
Goldenchain. 76
Goldenrain Tree . . . 55
Goldflower 75
Grading. 105
Grape 92
Grape Hyacinth . . . 97
Grass Seed 104
Great Silverbell . . . 55
Gum 56

H

Hackberry 52
Hardy Orange 71
Hawthorn. 54
Hazel-nut 72
Heath 35
Heather. 35–36
Hemlock 25
Holly. . . . 11, 39–40, 75
Hollygrape 40–41
Honeylocust. 55
Honeysuckle. . .40, 77, 86
Hoptree. 63
Hornbeam. 52
Horsechestnut . . . 49–50
Hose (Garden). . . . 104
Hyacinth 96
Hydrangea 75

I

Indigo Bush. 69
Inkberry 40
Insecticides 104
Ivy. 86

J

Japanese Cherry . . 60–62
Japanese Creeper. . . 85
Japanese Spurge . . . 41
Japanese Tree Lilac . 66
Jasmine. 75
Jetbead. 79
Juniper 11–14

K

Katsura Tree 52
Kudzubean 86

L

Larch. 55–56
Laurel 40
Lawn Food 104
Lawns 105
Leaf mould 104
Leucothoe. 40
Lilac 66, 81–83
Lilies 95
Linden 66
Locust 55
Lobb Cryptomeria . . 9

M

Magnolia 15, 56–57
Maidenhair-tree . . . 55
Maple 48–49
Matrimony Vine . . . 77
Mimosa. 50
Mint Shrub 73
Mockorange. . . . 78–79
Mountain Ash 65
Mountain Laurel. . . 40
Mulberry 59
Myrtle 45

N

Nandina 78
Nanyberry 84
Narcissi. 97
Ninebark 80
Nut Trees. 92

O

Oak 63–64
Old English Boxwood. 34
Oleaster. 73
Osmanthus 41

P

Pachistima 41
Pachysandra. 41
Peach. 91
Peach (Flowering) . . 51
Pearlbush 73
Pear 90, 91
Peat Moss. 104
Pecan. 92
Peony 78
Perennials. 94
Periwinkle. 45
Persimmon 54
Pinxterbloom 31
Pine 17–19, 21
Plane Tree 59
Planting Suggestions,
100–103
Plum 91–92
Plum (Flowering) . . 63
Plum-yew. 9
Poplar 60
Pottery 99
Privet 40, 76
Prune. 92
Pruning. 105

Q

Quince 92
Quince (Flowering). . 72

R

Raspberry. 93
Redbud. 52, 71
Redcedar 14
Retinospora 20
Rhododendron. . . 42–45
Rock Garden 98
Rockspray 37
Rose 94
Rose-acacia 79
Rosebay 45
Rose-of-Sharon . . . 75
Rugosa Rose 79
Russian Olive 73

S

St. John's wort . . . 75
Sandmyrtle 40
Sapphire Berry . . . 66
Scotch Broom 72
Seed 104
Shadblow 69
Silvervine 85
Skimmia 45
Smokebush 79
Snowball 84
Snowbell 65
Snowberry 80
Snowdrop 97
Sodding. 105
Soil. 104
Sourwood 59
Spicebush 70
Spirea 80
Sprayers 104
Spraying 105
Sprinklers. 104
Spruce 15–16
Spurge 41
Squill. 97
Stephanandra 80
Stonework. 105
Stransvaesia. 45
Strawberry 93
Sumac 79
Summersweet 71
Sweetbay 56
Sweetfern 71
Sweet Gum 56
Sweetleaf 66
Sweetshrub 71

T

Tamarix 83
Top Soil 104
Transplanting 105
Tree Food. 104
Tree Lilac. 66
Tree Peony 78
Trimming. 105
Trumpetcreeper . . . 85
Tulip. 95–96
Tulip Tree 56

U

Umbrella-pine 21

V

Viburnum. 45, 84
Virginia Creeper . . . 85

W

Walnut 92
Water Garden . . .97, 105
Waxmyrtle 78
Wayfaring-tree. . . . 84
Weigelia 84
Willow 65
Winged Euonymus . . 73
Winterberry. 75
Wintercreeper . . . 38, 86
Wisteria 87
Witch-hazel 74
Withe-rod. 84

Y

Yellow-wood. 52
Yew 21–23
Yucca 45

GARDEN BOOKS

FOR authoritative reference—for information—for real inspiration we have selected the following group of outstanding books. These can be supplied promptly, however no books will be sent on approval and defective copies must be returned within ten days to receive credit. All are sent postpaid.

Garden Guide

By 28 SPECIALISTS

This can be easily classed as the most popular general garden handbook ever published. It solves every problem that confronts the amateur gardener, from the laying out of his home grounds to the planting and upkeep of his flower, vegetable and fruit garden, his lawns, trees, shrubs, etc., and finally, the canning and preserving of the harvest. 576 pages and 300 illustrations. $2.00.

1001 Garden Questions Answered

By ALFRED CARL HOTTES

Like the above, a complete manual for the amateur gardener, but presented in question and answer form. The well arranged index guides the seeker without delay to the direct answer to his question, whether it be "How deep shall I plant my Lilies,"—"Why do Peonies often fail to bloom?"—or "How are cut worms controlled?"—and so on and so forth. The clever drawings in this book save hundreds of words. 330 pages. $2.00.

The Book of Shrubs

By ALFRED CARL HOTTES

In this third and thoroughly revised edition, The Book of Shrubs reaches its peak in its appeal to every home owner, plantsman, student and landscape architect, and is a mine of information on everything relating to these woody perennials as grown in all sections of the country. Over 190 illustrations. 448 pages. $3.00.

The Book of Trees

By ALFRED CARL HOTTES

An all-around handbook for the tree lover and tree planter. There are chapters on trees important in American history, on favorite tree poems, on street trees, on roadside trees, on nut trees, etc. Transplanting, pruning and propagation are covered and a variety of helpful lists for various purposes are given. Much space is devoted to descriptions of species of important deciduous and coniferous trees. 448 pages. 200 halftones and line cuts. $3.50. De Luxe Edition —limited, numbered, autographed, ¾ morocco, boxed, $5.00.

The Book of Perennials

By ALFRED CARL HOTTES

Among amateur gardeners there is a decided preference for perennial plants, largely because they require but little care and so generously reward even that little. For those desiring a continuous show of color from early Spring to early frost in their gardens, this book will be extremely valuable, discussing over 125 separate species individually, with their culture and requirements. 280 pages. 103 illustrations. $2.00.

Rock Garden Primer

By ARCHIE THORNTON

Rock gardens are increasing in popularity, but many, as they are constructed, are simply piles of stones. The object of a rock garden is to furnish suitable conditions for rock plants rather than a pile of stones to be covered with unsuitable plants that would thrive much better elsewhere. This well arranged, meaty volume is well worth reading before attempting to lay out a garden of this kind. It is written by one who not only knows his subject but loves it. The text is amply illustrated with four attractive full page color plates and 70 halftones and diagrams selected and prepared by the author. 152 pages. $2.00.

The Book of Annuals

By ALFRED CARL HOTTES

The author opens up many new possibilities to garden makers in this book, which is exceedingly complete, and all in all is a most useful manual dealing with annual flowers. With annuals alone almost every kind of effect can be secured, while the combinations of flowers which are made possible by a little study are most alluring. Over 100 separate species of annuals are described, with full directions for their culture and uses. 180 pages. 158 illustrations. $1.50.

Flowers of the Wild

By FRANK C. PELLETT

The interest which has developed in wild flower gardens inspired Mr. Pellett to write this valuable and informative book on wild flower cultivation. It reveals the possibilities of developing attractive floral displays in the garden through the sole use of woodland natives, and passes on the information on care and treatment so necessary in dealing with these shy plants. Over 100 halftones illustrations and four handsome 4-color plates. 170 pages. $1.00.

Birds of the Wild

By FRANK C. PELLETT

None of us wants a garden without birds. We like them and need them to help us wage war on insect pests. If we wish to know the right kind of hospitality to extend to them; how to hold their confidence and friendship; properly house and feed them; the quips and quirks of many of these welcome visitors; their enemies and some of the intruders we must snub, we need only consult this book. 74 illustrations from photographs expressly taken by the author. 128 pages. $1.00.

A Little Book of Climbing Plants

By ALFRED CARL HOTTES

A most valuable book in that it brings together, in one volume, information that could be found only by consulting a complete horticultural library and many catalogs. It is the only single book obtainable which deals solely with vines. The list discussed is surprisingly large and will be especially welcome to those who want something different or unusual to screen an unsightly spot or to furnish shade and beauty. Well illustrated. 250 pages. $2.00.

All About Flowering Bulbs

By T. A. WESTON

All that one needs to know about the planting and care of some 80 families of bulbs is set down clearly and entertainingly in the 184 pages which make up this volume. An amazing amount of information is given about Spring flowering, Summer flowering and Tender bulbs, and it may safely be said that it is information at first hand, not compiled. The illustrations, too, are noteworthy, there being eight full page color plates and 68 black and white halftones. $2.00.

The Book of Water Gardening

By PETER BISSET

In this handsome volume is included all the practical information necessary to the selection, grouping and successful cultivation of aquatic and other plants required in the making of a water garden and its surroundings, and covering all conditions from that of the amateur with a few plants in tubs to the large estate or park. The author is a lifelong student of the subject and has originated some of the handsomest seedling Nymphaeas in cultivation. 111 halftones and 17 sketches. 210 pages. $3.50.

WHY WE PRIZE OUR PRIZES

REPRESENTED in the illustration above are trophies and medals awarded exhibits of Towson Nurseries in the National Flower and Garden Show, the North American Sports, Garden and Outdoor Life Show and other flower shows.

We treasure the prizes awarded exhibits designed by Towson Nurseries in national, as well as local shows, because they represent the judgment of others . . . . the opinions of experts. These trophies are tributes to the landscaping skill of members of our organization and the outstanding quality of Towson trees, shrubs and flowers.